"PRACTICE WITH THEORY AND SCIENCE!"

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CREAMERY OR CHEESE FAC-TORY.

Amadore, Mich., Jan. 10, 1888. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR:-Will you please inform me through the columns of your valuable paper, which you consider the most profitable for the average farmer and small stock raiser. the creamery or the cheese factory? the number of cubic inches in one guage of think that Healy ought to be criticised becream? Would also be pleased to hear from other subscribers on this subject. Al-o, which are the most profitable cattle unfashionable crosses. I have been surfor general purposes among farmers? SUBSCRIBER.

To your first question we answer that, as a general rule, the cheese factory will return the most money to its patrons, one year with another. But there are special seasons and conditions which would change this. The returns made by cheese factories past season run from \$33 to \$75 per cow -the average would be about \$50. It must be remembered, however, the cheese factory only leaves the whey for its patrons, while the creamery leaves all the milk, a difference which, if properly utilized, would materially change results. Then, again, the quality of the butter or cheese pro. duced would have an important bearing upon the returns. If the products of either are of a low grade, through the lack of experience or carelessness on the part of the managers, such factory or creamery will not be able to pay their patrons as much as if they were making a first class article. It would be better to sell your milk to a well managed creamery than a poorly managed factory, and vice versa. Brains and experience are essential in either. We do not know the exact number of

cubic inches in a gauge of cream. Perhaps some of our readers can give the amount. We should also like to hear from the patrons of the two systems of dairying as to returns realized from each. Each of them has become an important industry in Michigan, and the question of profit is therefore of general interest.

A MODEL HEREFORD.

The illustration on this page of the Here ford cow Greenhorn 21989, will show our readers the points of a model Hereford cow. She was calved April 13, 1882, and was sired by Fairy Prince 8457 (5319), dam Greenhorn 4437 by Dauphin 3353 (3058) For substance and quality it would be difficult to surpass this animal, and her calves are faithful representatives of their dam in these respects. Greenhorn, while a regular breeder, has formed a part of the famous show herd of Messrs. Merrill & Fifield, which "downs" its competitors with re mark ble regularity at the State Fair. This herd is not only a credit to the breed it represents, but also to the Sate in which it has been located through the enterprise and liberality of its owners.

Shiawassee County Sheep-Breeders' Association

The annual meeting of the Shiawassee County Sheep-Breeders' Association will be held at Corunna on Thursday of this week, January 19th. A general invitation is extended to all interested in sheep-breeding and wool growing to attend. A number of parties from other counties will be present.

J. E. GILM IRE. ED. O. DE VEY. President. Secretary

delicate, and the less handling and fussing with that they receive for the first twenty: fight it in practice. four hours of their existence, the better chances for raising them. Leave the care ntirely to the mother hen until she shows a desire to roam in fresh fields with her cattle. young. Then remove the whole family to a Mr. Ball said he was totally opposed to

SHORTHORNS

nd Day's Session of the Seventh Annual Meeting of Michigan Breeders.

After President Johnson had called the meeting to order, Secretary Butterfield and Treasurer Gibbons presented their annual reports. The report of the latter showed the Association clear of debt and \$4 33 in the treasury, up to Dec. 20, 1887.

The committee on the President's address reported through their chairman, suggesting discussion of the following topics. Feeding thoroughbreds for the block; the encouragement of young breeders; purchasing from reliable breeders.

Hon. Wm. Ball, of Hamburg, then presented a paper entitled "What families or class of Shorthorns promise best profits for breeding," which we had hoped to give in this issue, but did not have the space. It will appear next week.

Mr. Enos Goodrich endorsed the entire paper. He wished the word "fashion" could be stricken from the English language. He had never expected to hear it applied to cattle, but now he would not be surprised to read of "fashionable" straw stacks and manure heaps. He wished the agricultural press would speak out as the

paper does. Mr. C. F. Moore said this question of fashion was liable to be misunderstood. The term really has no business to be used in this connection. What is an unfashionable pedigree? Mr. Healy has done noth ing in his "Unfashionable Crosses" but select from the herd book and compile in convenient form the names of the cattle that have defective pedigrees. We can take the pedigrees he has compiled, and with the use of the herd book we will find that they are defective. What is a defective pedigree? Generally speaking, it is one that when run back becomes "blind," so we do not know what the names were. It is like a link in a chain that is broken. I do not cause he has made it easy to pick out the prised when attending sales to find out how many pedigrees were defective, and I have been very grateful to Mr. Healy that he has put it in my power to distinguish the imperfect pedigrees and avoid them. When a man wants to go into the business blindly he can do so easily enough. He may buy Shorthorns with imperfect pedigrees and breed them for a time, and finally when he has men are not satisfied to go into this business without investigation. Then he runs against a snag, for his cattle will not bring more than beef prices. He has lost his time

tle and quit. Now if Healy has put it in the power of you men to get at the title of an animal easily and quickly, has he not done you a great service? If any old breeder will give you advice he will say, de not buy an animal with an imperfect pedigree. Any man who will sell to another an animal with an imperfect pedigree without telling him of it is a dishonest man, and ought to suffer for it. The question is one that must be settled for ourselves. Upon examination I found out that mixed breeding produced good individuals, but I found just as good among those bred in line. Now any man is satisfied to take a line-bred bull and use him on his cattle, but a breeder of line-bred cattle will not take a bull of mixed breeding and use him. So I made up my mind, if I could, to get the cattle that would suit anybody, and I found out that the strong Bates pedigree would suit any man

and is discouraged, and will sell his cat-

Frank N. Green said he saw no reason why we should be dissatisfied with Healy's work. His idea was that we will have to depend on the fashion in selling, and if people desire a certain class that is fashionable we should breed to satisfy this desire or else we cannot sell our cattle. This fashion changes with different times. Young breeders would like the old breeders to tell what class of cattie will sell. Healy has made no mistake, but the men who allowed the imperfect pedigrees to be recorded are the ones

living, and that is the kind of breeding I

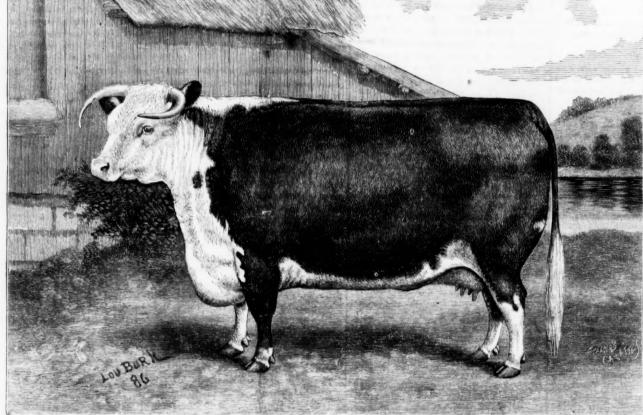
B. F. Batcheler said this thing of fashion was the most deplorable that has happened to the breed, yet all fell in with it because the dollars and cents were there. There are few distinct families now. Bates cattle are a long way from being Bates cattle. They have been bred by different men with different ideas so long that they are a long way from the Bates cattle of forty years ago. The prices for Bates-bred cattle have been so high that men have been forced to use bulls they had no business to use, because they were afraid to break the line of breed-

Dwight Cartis said he wanted to endorse the word; of Mr. Moore, which were honest and manly. He says the old breder who puts off defective pedigrees on the young breeder ought to be damned, and I believe he ought. Tais question of "fashion" has been fought over a good many times, and THE time of incubation with turkeys is my idea is that we will never see the end of twenty-eight days. Young turkeys are very it, but we will go home and act in obedience to it. No one will dare step out and

> Mr. A. F. Wood spoke strongly against the fashion craze. He wanted individual excellence in cattle rather than fashionable

any "fashion" which pronounced one





Imported Hereford cow Greenhorn 5th 21989, the property of Messrs Merrill & Fifield, Bay City, Mich.

but thought so long as these ideas obtain breeders will have to yield to it to a certain extent or suffer.

Mr. A. S. Brooks, being called out, said: An old friend of mine who always had good | breeding. cattle was one day asked: "What are the best cattle to keep?" Said he: "The best cattle to keep, sir, are good Christian cattle

in a breeding herd from birth to maturity," which was as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen .- The subject assigned me by our esteemed Secretary is, to say the least, one of vital importance to the successful breeder. For one of my years to attempt to teach breeders here assembled who have grown gray in h ir chosen vocation, would seem worse than engendered by experience I have jotted down should be of help to new beginners or call out discussions from the older breeders wherehy we may all derive benefit. I shall feel amply paid for the time spent. As it must be and is one of the most important factors in the successful management of the herd, I infer from our Secretary that he know in caring for good common sense Shorthorn calves, as I am happy to say that the day of breeding and caring for highbred scrubs is fast becoming a thing of the

most natural and best tood up to a certain age is its mother's milk drawn in nature's way, care and attention being given the cow's udder while the calf is yet too young to properly draw all the milk, for neglect not only endangers the cow's udder, but too much milk at first is rather a detriment to the calf. Especially when getting it from a quarter of the udder that had no been properly drawn before, it is almost sure to cause the calf to scour, and this means from a day to a week's set back in its growth; it also tends to impair the milking qualities of the cow, which in these most practical times should be encouraged. calf should, until three weeks old, have access to its mother's milk three times a day: after which twice a day is quite sufficient But the method of letting the calves run with their dams, as practiced by many our better breeders, has many strong adherents. It certainly is much less work at weaning time we can, if properly handled have just about as good a calf has been kept in all the time. But I think a calf will learn to eat solid food at a younger age where it is kept from dam at least through the day A calf getting a reasonable amount of milk needs but little else until eight to ten weeks old. So that the care of the calf the first two months is mostly through its dam, who, in summer, should need as a rule nothing but kind treatment, good pasture, pure water, plenty of shade and regular salting or salt where they can have access to it a But in Michigan, when frosts and snow necessitate stabling and prepared food about six months out of the twelve, the care of dam and calf is quite another thing We should aim at variety as well as quality and quantity of food. The grain ration should be well balanced and fed with s liberal hand to cows suckling if we wish the calf to thrive. A liberal feed of roots or other green food, once or twice a day, wil b much relished, and I think fed with profit. It not only adds variety, but is conducive to health and tends to increase the

As soon as a calf will begin to eat let it have a little nice bright clover hay where they can pick st it. Don't forget that a calf, and quite young at that, enjoys a sip of fresh water just after suckling, no matter how much milk they get. As to grain be careful at fir-t to give but very little, in-creasing the quantity as the calf increases n age and learns to eat, always making them eat up clean what is fed them, as nothing will so quickly spoil their appetite and make them dainty about feed as overfeeding while young. I think whole oats and bran one of the best of feeds for a calf up to weaning time, as they will take whole grain fully as eadily and at a younger age, as a rule, than they will the same grain after being ground, and as it is so thoroughly digested by a calf I see no good in grinding it for the prefer oats to any other grain for calves, as it not only fattens them but builds up the Lone and mucle, and tends to keep the stomach sweet and thus prevent that bane of a calt's life, scouring. This, with plenty

ating sort), with a feed of roots (carrots pre-ferred), should and will nine times out of good Shorthorn, unless theory and fashion ranks. His loss we also sincerely regret. have had too strong a hold on points in

SUMMER CARE.

For a calf getting a reasonable amount of -cattle that are fit to live or fit to die!"

milk (unless wanted for show purposes as a calf) I would recommend letting it run with the dam in the pasture. Although it may W. E. Boyden, of Delhi Mills, then read a paper on "Best method of feeding calves" one kept in and fed besides getting its mother's milk, it will next season as a yearling out-grow and out-show, other things being equal, the one that was kept in and pushed But in the fall, when pasture begin to fail from drouth or frosts, then vy should regin to feed the calves so as to tsee g them to weaning time and winter question. O teliarity calf should be weaned at from wen to eight months of age, at which time should de termine in our own minds v. year and a half we will stand nature in every way to pust our favorites should be at weaning time in hold and carry on all the calf or baby a until two years old that we possibly can, 10r if we all low this calf-bloom to all disappearit will be up-hill work to get it back in as nice shape again. Not only this but it costs more than t does to retain it while we have it. I claim that an animal carried along, say up to two years of age, that has had a greater portio of the smoothness and bloom of calf-hoo portion maintained, will not only keep easier the With the calf as with all others of the look better, sell better, and hence be better brute creation that suckle while young, its Shorthorns than where the opposite cours

as been pursued. I don't wish by this to be understood a an advocate of pampering or force-feeding in summer or winter unless an animal needs it; for we should, and I think can, so breed nd rear our cattle that after they are on year old good pasture will keep them in hape during the pasture season. Unless we can we may as well get out with the Shorthorn and let the "White Face" or the Breed that Beats the Record' their own way. But if we attend to our breed, feed and care for right, we need take no back seat for any

Remember, it is with the calf as with the man once noted for a superior breed of swine that originated with him: When selling a pig to a neighbor, after putting som corn in one end of the bag and the pig it the other, he said: "Now, neighbor you get home and let the pig out don't for get that the breed is in the other end of the But as I have burdened your pa tience long enough I will now close, thankng you for your attention, and assign as th reason for my being chosen to write on this ubject the one that holds good in selecting old bachelors as judges at a baby show.

Mr. John Lessiter endorsed the paper as sound and practical in its suggestions. Mr. H. H. Hinds and Mr. W. Wixom also commended the paper.

The election of officers for the ensuing year was then taken up and resulted as fol-President-Prof. Samuel Johnson.

Vice-President—W. E. Boyden. Secretary—I. H. Butterfield. -B. J. Gibbons. Executive Committee-A. F. Wood, W. J Bartow, D. A. Curtis.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Upon reassembling Mr. W. S. Bates, chairman of a committee for that purpose, offered the following resolutions: WHEREAS, Since the last meeting of this

Association two of our members have departed from this life; and WHEREAS, This Association desires to express its sense of the loss it has sustained and the appreciation of the character and services of these members, it is hereby Resilved, That in the death of Frederick

W. Curtis, of Addison, whose lifelong con n ction with the Shorthorn interests of our State, whose genial and affable State, whose genial and affable ways, ac-knowledged ability and integrity placed him in the foremost ranks in the Association keenly feels the loss of this most worthy member, who has been cut off in the midst of usefulness to our sincere regret; and Resolved, That we extend to the family

of Mr. F. W. Curtis our sincere sympathy in their bereavement and mourn with them in the great loss they have sustained. And be

Resolved, That in the death of James Mo re, of Milford, although his cor n ction

pedigree all right and another all wrong, of exercise, pure air (but not of the refriger- with the Shorthorn interests of our State was of comparatively short duration, yet by sterling worth, and vigorous enterprise he ten, make a good start in the direction of a had won an appreciable position in our Resolved, That we also extend to the

family of James Moore our sincere sympathy, and mourn with them the great loss they have sustained. Resolved. That a copy of these resolu-tions be placed upon the records of this meeting, and also a copy sent to the friends of Messrs. James Moore and Frederick W.

Curtis by the Secretary of this Association. Mr. W. E. Hale then read a paper on Some of the difficulties to be ove cone by a beginner," which we shall publish shortly. The discussion upon the question. "Is it desirable to encourage the feeding of Yichigan Shorthorns for the fat stock tow?"

Mr. C. F. Moore offered the following,

which was adopted: WHEREAS, As it is conceded now on all sides by all intelligent cattlemen, that so long as a single animal affected with the disease called contagious pleuro-pneumonia is allowed to live on American soil, such animal is a continued menace of danger to the great cattle industry of this nation; therefore.

Resolved, By the State Shorthorn Breeders' Association that in our judgment one of the first duties of Congress is to enact such laws and make such appropriations as will the most speeding stamp out every ves-tige of it from every spot which can be

eached by Federal authority.
WHEREAS, The bill recently introduced in the Senate by our Senator, T. W. Palmer. and endorsed by the Consolidated Cattle-Growers' Association of America, is the only adequate measure devised for the swift and sure stamping out of this insidious disease; therefore,

Resolved, That the Michigan State Short-

rn Breeders' Association strongly endorse this bill and earnestly requests the Michigan delegation in Congress to give it hearty support. H. H. Hinds offered a resolution express

ing deep regret at the death of the Hon, Seth C. Moffat, member of Congress from the 11th District of this State, which was adopted by a rising vote. Mr. C. F. Moore was recommended as a

proper person to represent, the State on the

board of directors of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association whenever a vacancy occurred. The question "Should the State Shorthorn Breeders' Association encourage the organization of county or district associa-

tions?" was answered in the affirmative by Messrs. Moore, Lessiter and Curtis, who advocated the idea strongly. It was, after some discussion, decided to

duplicate any premiums won by Michigan Shorthorns at the American Fat Stock The Association then adjourned.

IMPORTATION OF PEPPERMINT OILS.

Under a law permitting certain foreign products to be shipped to the United States and re-shipped to foreign countries again without the payment of duty, large quantities of peppermint oil have been shipped from Japan to other countries via the United States. A short time ago the agents of the Japan manufactories of peppermint oil asked the treasury department to allow bulk to be broken. In other words, they wanted the privilege of bottling peppermint oils in smaller packages and re-shipping them to Europe without the payment of duty. Secretary Fairchild at that time saw no valid reason why this privilege should not be granted, and he issued an order authorizing the breaking of bulk of such imported peppermint oils. It has transe pired however that the real object in gaining the privilege of breaking bulk of these oils was that the inferior Japanese grades might be repacked in bottles of the same sizes and shape as those used by the American producers. The bottles are known

as the Hotchkiss bottles, and any pepper mint offered for sale in them in Europe is considered to have the requisite purity and strength. The product of Wayne County, New York, is the principal source of supply in the United States, though considerable quantities are grown in Michigan, and the product as manufactured here has a world wide reputation for strength, purity and excellence, while the Japanese oil is

far inferior to it in every respect. As soon as the order permitting the breaking of bulk was promulgated, the manufacturers in Michigan and New York protested, asking the reconsideration of the order. Upon a presentation of the actual facts to the treasury officials, the obnoxious order was rescinded; and hereafter the was opened by H. H. Hin is, who sr at importers of Japanese oil who desire to resome length. His remarks will be given puck ; > -- export to Europe 15 ist pay seming at twenty-ture solely for American use. Senator Stockbridge, of Michigan, and Congressman Nutting, of New York, were instrumental in adjusting the matter.

BOTTOM FACTS.

Why Wool is Lower To-day than in 1860

The New York World published a specia dispatch from Washington on January 1st, which was intended to controvert the statement made by the President of the National Wool-Growers' Association regarding the effects of a protective tariff on wool, and the disastrous consequences which must follow placing it upon the free list. From it we quote the following:

"The best possible answer to this mis leading document is to take the average price of wool at Boston, the controlling vool market of the United States, for a series of years. The following figures are as nearly official as may be procured:

	182470cl	1840 50e	1856 600	1872 5
	1825 60c	1841 52c	1857600	18734
	1826 520	184248c	1858550	2 1874 4
	1827 440	1843 36c	1859 600	1875 3
	1828 48c	184450c	1860 600	1876 3
	1829 55c	184545c	1861 476	1877 3
	1830 70c			
	1831 75c	1847 47c	1863 700	c 1879 3
	1832 65c	1848 45c	1864 750	e 1880 3
١	1833 65c	1849 42c	1865 75	c 1881 2
ı	1834 70c	1850 47c	1866 6	c:18822
ı	1835 65c	1851 50c	1867 61	c 1883 2
ı	1836 70e	1852 50c	1868 436	e 18842
	1837 70c	1853 60c	1669 00	c 1885 2
	183855c	1854 57c	1870 376	c 1886 3
ļ	1839 60c	1855 52c	1871 46	c 1887 3

"This shows the price of wool under all he tariff systems we have had in this ountry, and explodes the fallacy of 'pro-The highest and best prices ever obtained for wool was previous to the tariff of 1867. With that tariff came a deline which ran down to 25 cents in 1883 since when prices have improved.'

This looks at first as an unanswerable

argument in favor of the reduction of the tariff on wools, as, from the figures given, wool sold higher previous to the tariff of 1867 than since. But to those who have studied the history of wool growing the argument is known to be on the other side. Previous to 1860 it was impossible to find in the world wool which could be imported and sold lower than the price at which American grown wool was selling. It was not produced. Beginning with 1860 woolgrowing was started in Australia and other British colonies in a large way. It did not have much influence upon our markets until 1865. In 1867 the pressure of foreign wool had become so great, owing to the rapid increase of flicks in Australia, New Zealand, Cape of Good Hope and South America, that wool in all markets of the world began to decline in value from year to year. The tariff was increased because the pressure of the low priced foreign wood street the low priced foreign wood the existence of the national portations are selling at from \$3 per bbl. ed the existence of the national portations are selling at from \$3 per bbl. ed the existence of the national for by dealers. Heavy importations are selling at from \$3 per bbl.

entirely changed since 1860. Then there was not enough wool grown to supply the demand, now there is, apparently, more is than needed except of the 'best grades, and those are becoming more plentifu! every day. The London (Eng.) Economist, in a late issue, gave some figures from the census ret irns of New Z-aland, from which it appears that in 1881 that country contained 12,985,085 sheep. but by 1886 they had increased to 16,564 595, showing how rapidly this industry is being extended. The South American flocks are being increased nearly as rapidly. As to Australia, all that is necessary to show the entire truth of the statements we have made, is to quote the following from a recent report of Consul Griffin, of Sydney, one of President Cleveland's appointees:

"An interesting fact in connection with the history of Au-tralian colonies is that every one of them is especially a tapted to the production of wool. Indeed, the wool industry has reached such vast propertions we may well stand amazed at the promise f its future. The total population of all the colonies is a little over 3.000,000, and yet they possess over 76,000,000 of sheep, and dispose of an annual wool product of about

\$75,000,000. "The mining interests of the colonies, for a time, overshadowed all other pursuits, but the people have found out that there is nore gold in wool than in all mineral prod-And the most astonishing thing connected with the subject is that the industry has been of such short duration. It is true enough that sheep were introduced into the colonies soon after their discovery and set lement, but it does not appear that they exised in any great number until the year 1860. At the beginning of the present century there were 6 000 sheep in the vast territory; now the number, as I have previousv stated, is 76,000,000. In 1816 there were nly 97,402; 1821 the number was 182,468; in 1841 the number had increased to 6,721, 41,592,612, and in 1881 65,171,401. In 1860 the quantity of wool exported from Australia was only, 160,997 bales, valued at \$14,-189,730; now the annual exports amount to

850,000 bales, valued at \$72,000,000. "Amongst the many reasons assigned for ncrease in the wool product is the suitability of the soil and climate for rearing sheep. ndeed, it is said that the climatical condition of the colonies of Australia is precisely same as that of the most brated wool-producing countries in the old

world.' And it may be stated, without fear of uccessful contradiction, that the price of wool in the United States to-day is just the lowest price at which it can be obtained abroad, with the duty and expenses of importing added. If the de st wools were will cost twenty-three cents, ten cents duty, and the expense of freight, insurance and handling at our seaboard ports. The abrogation of the duty, therefore, means ten cents less per pound for woolneither more nor less. Had there been twenty-three cent wool in existence in 1860. it would have sold at the same price in this country, with the cost of freight and handl-

MICHIGAN MERINO SHEEP BREED-ERS' ASSOCIATION.

'New Flocks for Record,"

HAMBURG, January 12, 1998. The following is a copy of Rule 26 as adopted by the Michigan Merino Sheep Breeders' As-

sociation. RULE 26. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to publish from time to time lists of flocks passed upon by the Committee on Pedigrees, with a view sh from time to flocks passed upon to their final acceptance, and they shall not be fully accepted or recorded until thirty days have elapsed after such publication to permit any member of the Association who may know reason why such flocks should may know reason way such nocks should not be accepted, to notify the Secretary or one of the committee, and it shall be the duty of the Committee to give such person an opportunity to present his reasons to them before they shall finally accept such flock and order

In compliance with the above rule I send

the following names for publication: C. M. Chipman, North Adams, Mich

J. E. Gilmore, Duffield, Mich. Martin, Vernon, Mich. Walter, St. Johns, Mich.

A. V. Henry, Reading, Mich.
Park Donelson, Swartz Creek, Mich.
F. R. Anable, Flint, Mich.

J. Wagner, Colon, Mich.
C. E. Gale, Goodrich, Mich.
W. S. Rook, Ypsilanti, Mich.
Otmer Bros., Ypsilanti, Mich.
L. A. Bird, Millington, Mich.
Eugene Lee, Union City, Mich.

C. & E. Pettis, Flint, Mich. Davison, Maple Rapids, Mich. E N. BALL, Secretary.

Meeting of Shorthorn Breeders

SOMERSET, Mich., January 13, 1888

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. Under the new name of Southern Michi gan Shorthorn Breeders' Association, instead of Jackson County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, this society will hold its Fourth Annual Meeting at Jackson, on January 26th. Every effort is being put forth to make this meeting the most intering and instructive yet held. Good papers will be read, and experienced breeders are expected to be present who will discuss understandingly some of the important subjects pertaining to cattle now occupying the minds of cattle men. A full programme will appear in next week's issue of the FARMER.

W. E. BOYDEN, J. S. FLINT.

millions of Australian sheep, and A neric n are sooked for by dealers. Heavy importaflocks were slaughtered freely because of the tion sare being mode from Scotland, and low price of wool. It is certain, therefore, the would be much larger were it not for the onditions surrounding wool-growing have tariff, says the Edinburgh Farming World

The Horse.

MAMAGES FOR SELLING GLAN-DERED MULES.

A case was recently tried in a Texas court which is important as bearing upon the responsibility of a seller for injury suscained by the purchaser of an animal af-Mcted with glanders. The suit was tried in Tarrant County District Court, and was brought by the Texas Land & Cattle Commany against J. W. Zook and C. E. Odum to recover \$12,596 due on notes given in defendants of the company in 1885. One other note for about \$6 000 was outstanding, was not sued on. The defendants admitted the notes, but brought counter suit against the company, alleging that the looked no more alike than if they were rules purchased were diseased with glan- bred from opposite strains of horses. ders, and that such was within the knowlodge of the company at the time of sale. The direct and exemplary damages claimed Mesers. Zok & Odum amounted in all to about \$87,500. The suit occupied nearly as week, and very much testimony was brought forward on both sides. The plaintiffs claimed that the disease was distemper, aggravated and rendered fatal by M-usage, neglect, and exposure waile in possession of defendants, and other testimony was advanced to show that the Z lok interest in the mules had been transferred bis son very soon after the purchase. This transfer was admitted by Z ok, he claiming, however, that provision was made the transfer for the payment of the notes, and that the transaction was revoked. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of Z ok & Odum for very nearly the amount claim id, cancelling the notes and awarding them in coress the sum of \$61,000. The mules were purchased over two years ago, and some of the evidence brought forward to show that there was glanders on the Texas Land & Cattle Company ranche, went back two and a half years previous to that time.

Speed Premiums at Fairs.

The Germantown Telegraph makes some good points in the following article upon ihis subject:

We fear that there are some who enter, iain too strong a prejutice against the indulgence of horse trotting at f irs. While we are ready to admit that there are sometimes undesirable features connected with the same, we also assert that there are two sides to the case, and with one side coninually brought to the attention of the public, it seems to be very much like the case being tried by a country justice, who me hearing the side of the plaintiff, declared that "he had got his case." With the constant objections to horse trotting at fairs people have come to look upon it as monstrous evil, and this is especially the with those farmers who are exhibitors a other classes, such as fruits, vegetables, ave stock, etc. It is said that horse trotting keeps the better class of the community away, and that the money paid for horses sout of proportion to that paid for other animals and farm products. Now how is it with regard to the real attractions of the mir? The pens are filled with cattle, sheep, awine and poultrs; the buildings with specimens of fruits, grains, vegetables, arfractures. Viewing all these is a surging and ever moving crown of humanity, commence, and the attention of nearly the en. | handsome. tire erowd is turned immediately to the mees and its result. We know whereof we meak. Now regarding the horse; in many cases but little money is actually drawn from the society, for the reason that for every horse that enters the race a fee of ententh the amount of the purse must be

Now take the case of farmers, for meritarious varieties of apples. The pre-nium say one dollar, and the producer desires to enter twenty varieties of apples. Applying the same rule of entrance fee, he would be called upon to pay two dollars for the privilege or competing for one. If farmers were compelled to pay for entrance of articles one-tenth the amount of the prize be obtained, agricultural fairs would soon be a thing of the past, because there would be no exhibitors. But with the horsemen the rule becomes imperative, and it is Requently the case that with purses aggregating one thousand dollars, the actual cost the society is no more than one or two handred dollars. And, however much the attempt may be made to disguise the fact, there is no question but that the extra attendance drawn to see the horse trotting very much more than pays the entire bill. Kingfisher to Peak & Dawson, of Illinois, We have seen team after team, carriages Endymion to J. R. Nation & C. F. Cranon, of with ladies and gentlemen, drive upon the Indiana, constitute our most recent sales. greands to witness trotting, not leaving their carriages for any other attraction. We my ag in that the question is not wholly ame-sided.

Horse Breeding.

raising more profitable in Indiana than the raising of good-horses, and at the same time the average Indiana farmer is less posted on that department than on any other. Illinois and Kentucky farmers are far in advance of us on this subject. We are miss breeding instead of systematic breeding. Each one should choose a line of breeding which he thinks will be best adapted to his tastes and needs and then fallow that out to as near an ideal standmonat as possible.

Suppose he starts with common mares and concludes that he wants to raise heavy You can all help to freeze out the scrub. perses, then let him breed to the best imparted draft stallion in reasonable reach of and then if the offspring be a filly, her and her offspring to a pure bred thems, every time, and not cross over

the tretting blood. But if he elects to case light horses then let him commence by meeding his common mares to a standard trotting horse and then keep that line and not mix the blood with the drafts. Either route will lead to good horses that sell for good prices. But to cross mcy results. When we have made one

cross on either line we have made one step in advance, but if we cross over we have lost what we had gained. If we breed a draft mare to a trotting horse the colt will have too much body for the amount of bone. I have both heavy draft and light mares, but I expect to breed each one in her own class.

Cross breeding will never bring our horses up to a uniform standard or establish any well defined type. I know of a stallion whose breeding was very badly mixed, having a little draft and a little trotting blood. and a little of everything in his veins, (and by the way he was a very nice looking horse and took a number of ribbons at the fairs) and people bred to him because he payment for 650 mules purchased by the was a nice looker and stood cheap. Well, the result was, no uniformity at all in his colts, they ran all the way from draft to

Often his colts from the same mare

Horse Gossip.

Tag State Agricultural Society will put up \$2,500 for speed premiums at its next Atate

Rowpy Boy, record 2:1834, a pacer wel known in this State some years ago, died re cently at Brooklyn, N. Y.

EVERGREEN, one of the houses driven by Madame Marantette the past season in her double team, died recently. She had refused \$5,000 for him.

A DISPATCH from Lexington, Ky., says that there is likely to be a match race in the spring between the sensational two-year-olds, Norlaine and Sudie D., the first with a record of 2:31%, the other of 2:35%.

THE BARD, the great race-horse owned by A. J. Cassatt, and which he withdrew from the course last reason because of an injury, has be in entered in the Brooklyn Jockey Club handicap, which makes it probable that the horse has entire y recovered.

DURING the part few days there have been no less than five different parties in town from abroad, looking at different horses with a view to purchase. Two of the five parties were after brood mares, while the others wanted speedy and stylish drivers-Coldwater

SAVAGE & FARNUM, importers and breeders of Percherons, Grosse Isle, Wayne, Co., Mich. last week sold David Albans, of Venedocia, Ohio, the imported Percheron stallion Mader XI. He is a magnificent specimen of this grand breed of horses. They also sold the imported French Coach stallion Gadelle, to go to Dakota.

JOHN I. MAJOR, of Centerville, this State, a prominent farmer, died last week from bloodpo'soning. There was a slight scratch on one of his hands, and while leading a horse which proves to be suffering from glanders, to water, some of the matter came in contact 11 pounds per day. The other sheep with the scratch, resulting fatally. People ! cannot be too careful in handling a horse with any kind of a discharge from his rostrils.

THE matched driving team of Michigan ored horses taken to Washington by Don. M. Dickinson, of this city, is a good advertisement for the style of horses which are being bred in this State. They are seven years old, weigh 1,225 and 1,223 pounds, respectively, are dark bays, stand 16 hands I inch in height. and gaited alike. They are known as George Holes of antiquity, art and domestic manuM. and Charles I. The former is a son of Sickles' Hambletonian, he by Masterlode posed of all grades and classes of society, sired by Louis Napoleon, and his dam was his men of all trades and professions. Let it the Goodrich horse. The pair can trot to pole be announced that the races are to com- in 2:40, and are stylish, high-headed and

> At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society last week, the following resolution was offered:

WHEREAS, It is represented that the Norman Horse Association Register is unreliable, and that horses of doubtful breeding are regstered therein; therefore Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the President to investigate the

subject, and report at the next winter meet Adopted, and President Hyde appointed a such committee Messrs. Butterfield, Phillip and Smith. There will be a sharp fight ov

this question or we are much mistaken.

THE following comes from Geo. E. Brown & Co., of Aurora, Ill .: "A few weeks since we reported sales of Cieveland Bay stallions for California, later to Arizona, and now comes North Carolina with a call for a car load. One of the largest planters and real estate owners of North Carolina purchasing of us the grand young C. B. stallion, Ferdi nand, with enough mares and fillies to fill a car. These, together with the Shire stallions Talisman 318 (4723) to Chas. Westruk, of this State, and Lord Byron 329 (4543) to a company of eleven Danish farmers in Western Nebraska, the Cleveland Bay stallions Warook 52 to W. E. Wood, of Nebraska, True Briton 144 to G. R. Humphrey, of Iowa,

OBSERVER, in the December issue of the Live Stock Journal, says: "It is the general opinion of breeders that it is necessary to have a different variety of animals to propagate the best quality of their species. Pure A correspondent of the Indiana Farmer | breds are worth more for breeders than for mays: Certainly there is no branch of stock racers; they are valuable to improve other breeds by crossing. We can calculate with some degree of certainty the quality of the stock of a pure bred sire, provided he is coupled with a dam that is worthy of the name of brood mare. The large, coarse, loose-made, leggy, ill-formed mare will breed an inferior colt in spite of the sire. It is have been doing too much haphazard, hit from worthless mares that we get so many lank, weedy, ill-formed colts that never pay far below the average and beef sold at a understand better how to raise and feed it for the food they eat." If these ideas were alway observed by breeders the various breeds of domestic animals would advance much more rapidly in all the valuable qualities for which they are grown. It would be well for farmers to keep this in mind when selecting a stallion to breed their mares to.

Catarra Cureu.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly 212 East 9th St., New York, will receive the ecipe free of charge.

corn stalks; and as sorghum stalks contain alue equal to that of corn.

Che Farm

Sheep and Ensilage.

H. E. Atwood, in the American Cultiva tor, gives some facts relative to feeding sheep on ensilage, which we have not heretofore seen in print:

"There is an old saying that 'sheep like roast meal better than boiled,' indicating the dryest feeding for sheep. Yet we well know the fondness of this class of farm stock for roots, and the relation of the turnip crop to sheep raising in British husbandry. Ensilage has lately been successfully used for feeding sheep in numerous cases. Its chief merit is cheaoness. Whatever form sheep-raising takes, it is necessary, to get any profit in these days, to keep the flock at the lowest possible cost. Some heretofore unpublished experiments with this end in view may be of interest.

"In English subl.cations there are records of trials with breeding ewes, both be fore and after lambing, where some of the most noted flock masters of Great Britain substituted ensilage for roots with most satisfactory results. This has led to the extensive adoption of ensilage for breeding ewes in that country. I made a trial with a breeding flock of Southdowns at Houghton Farm, and while exceedingly pleased with the effect of ensilage feeding upon the ewes I found it difficult to prevent the lambs from eating it also, while very young, and the ensilage, being sour and poor, certainly injured the lambs; some died.

"The following are more accurate ex periments with other classes of sheep:

"To ascertain the efficiency of maintain ing 'store sheep' on ensilage, two wethers, 21/2 years old, were selected in December. separated and fed separately, until Jan. 5 Then, having become accustomed to the changes, and their new rations, the record

was begun and continued eight days. "During the period the sheep No. 1 was fed daily one pound each of wheat bran, whole oats and cut hay (three pounds dry forage); sheep No. 2 was fed seven pounds three ounces of corn ensilage daily.

"Periodical weighings gave this record: Weights of sheep. No. 1. No. 2. Dry fed. Ensilage

"During the trial No. I drank an average of four pounds two ounces of water daily; No. 2 drank none during the eighty

"The effort was to maintain the sheep alone would not eat enough to prevent loss. being of the animal. - Raral Home. It was fed, in the eighty days, 674 pounds of corn ensilage (nearly 81/4 pounds a day). but of this it refused 107 pounds, or about kept as closely to its mate as possible. Dureight cents per month respectively.

"In another trial two wethers were | "Some important changes have been selected and prepared as before. Fed just made in the magner of putting in the

Black face (dry Gray face (ensi	fed).	4	Weight. March 30. lhs. . 12114	Weight. April 27. 1bs 121 131
		d consu n 48 day		Cost of feed in
		Grain. lbs. oz.	Water.	four weeks, cts.
Black face			133	80
Gray face1 During the	43 4	28 0 twelve	34 days the	59 follow-
ing record was				

lbs. 113 123

in 2 days. Hay, Grain, Water, 1bs. oz. 1bs. oz. 1bs. 9 1 12 12 52 ...11 2 12 0 63 Gay face

Apparently, in this trial, 135 pounds of ensilage was equivalent to forty-five pounds of hay, or to fifteen pounds of hay, and fifteen pounds of grain.

were then fed for forty-two days as follows: pound cotton-seed meal per day; to pen enable the farmer on the hilly farms of New cut oat straw; to pen No. 2, 12 pounds corn | western rival in supplying the markets of ensilage (fodder corn in tassel, without ears). Gain in weight, six weeks, pen No. 1, 32 pounds; pen No. 2, 281/2 pounds. No. 1, dry fed, drank an average of 10 pounds water per day; No. 2, ensilage fed, 1% pounds per day. The gain of pen No. 1 was worth \$3 20 and cost \$2 98; the gain of No. 2 was worth \$2.85, cost \$2.48. The manure and labor were reckoned as offsetting one another.

Mix the Feed.

In the course of conversation on the question of feeding mill stuffs to cattle, a noted farmer related his experience as follows: "Some years ago I found myself considerably short of feed owing to an exceedingly dry summer. The corn and hay crops fell miserably low figure. I had quite a herd of I than they did at first. Those who have fed cattle, more than I could carry through the lit the longest are feeding a little less encows at from five to ten dollars per head, bran, had all my corn ground, and stored the ensilage. Many farmers are adopting away for feed nearly all my straw. After the system of soiling, as their pastures canthe corn stalks were exhausted. I had to not carry the stock they can winter, this rely on straw and a small allowance of bran again increases the manure pile, and their and corn meal. At the outset I fed the forage crops grow heavier and they can trying every known remedy, at last found a bran, separately, and my cows soon refused still increase their stock, and so it goes on. prescription which completely cured and to eat the straw. So in order to get the betsaved him from death. Any sufferer from ter of them I moistened the straw and mixthis dreadful disease sending a self addressed ed the bran with it, with the hope that they stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, would consume all the straw. It had the desired effect, and what I had not in the least anticipated, my cows yielded a much are substituting our northern corn in the much more sugar than corr, it is concluded larger quantity of milk. This I could not place of the southern white, and they think mack and forth will never produce satisfacthat the crop, according to weight, has a at first account for, but finally came to the that the northern corn is worth twice as

vinced that feeding mill stuffs and coarse

The experience of many farmers coincides with the above, but why does it make a difference whether it is mixed after or before it had to sell it for \$6 per acre, but this year enters the stomach? Well, let us see. Cat- it is worth more than twice that." tle, as ruminants, have a stomach with four divisions or cavities. The food when first swallowed is received in the first cavity, except such portions as are already dissolved in the mouth, and such fine food as bran, linseed meal, etc. These do not stop in the first cavity, but pass directly to the third and fourth divisions. This applies to full grown cattle only, as experiments made in this direction ten i to show that this is not the case with young cattle. It would probably not be out of place to state how these facts were ascertained. Two fat cows and a steer being about to be butchered, were fed-about an hour before they were killed -several quarts of cornmeal. After the animals were killed the stomachs were examined. Nearly all the cornmeal was found in the third and fourth cavities of the stomach of the cows, while in the case of the steer it was nearly all found in the first cavity.

Now all food that is to be thoroughly digested must first be received in the first cavity, be acted upon by the secretions of the walls of that cavity, then discharged into the second cavity and likewise to be acted upon by the secretions of the walls of that cavity, here formed into cuds and these returned to the mouth to be re-chewed. This pulp, mixed with saliva, is then received in the third cavity of the stomach to be prepared for the fourth, where digestion is finally completed. Now when bran or mill feed is fed in connection with coarse fodder, by far the greater portion of it will 'go through the entire course of digestion, and nence will produce the desired effect. But if mill stuff is fed alone, the larger part of it s excreted undigested and hence its beneicial effects are of small significance. Every farmer has observed that when cattle have eaten small grain, part of it is excreted un- two-thirds the cost of American wheat at tide digested. It is precisely the same with bran and cornmeal, only in a greater degree, but it does not become apparent in the excrements because of its fineness.

In view of these considerations it is quite tion, and not simply because the animal will consume more coarse fodder and insure grains of corn a good deal. a thorough digestion of the fine feed, but be at a fixed weight, but the one on ensilage cause it is absolutely necessary for the well

Silos and Ensilage.

The New England Farmer has collated from various sources the opinions of leadwould have eaten more grain, but it was ing farmers who have built siles and are experience was that one pound of Paris green using ensilage, with a view to ascertaining ing the trial the food of the hay and grain the status of er-silege among them. In fed sheep (No. 1) cost \$2 80, and that of the Essex Co., Mass., between 40 and 50 farm ensilage fed sheep (No. 2) cost seventy ers own from one to six silos each, and not cents, or at the rate of \$1.05 and twenty- one has been abandoned. J. Q. Evans savs:

four weeks, March 30 to April 26, 1883, in ensilage. We grow corn that will clusive, with the following record:

mature earlier to the varieties at first used. Many now use the dent corns of the Middle States, su as the Leaming, or even our northern rarieties. It has been proved that a 1 4 mature fodder will produce better ensi-, even as unripe fruit or fodder is a sout of danger. As a usual sown than formerly, 12 thing less seed is to 16 quarts per acre being as much as is now used in this vicinity.

"When our flint corns are grown it is common to break off the ears before putting the fodder into the silo. In my own case, the past season I have put ears and all into the silo, saving the breaking off, husking, shelling and grinding, a matter of 15 cen s a bushel, and I have the corn evenly mixed through the ensilage. It is best to have the silo small in area and deep, as by this method we can feed from the whole top of the ensilage and with no waste, while by the old method of cutting down the side, as practiced by myself for a year or two, there was always more or less waste, together with much hard work." Mr. Evans "Two pens of lambs 10 or 11 months old, also says: "I believe that the introduthree in each, were selected from a large tion of ensilage into New Evgland las number of evenness of weight and feeding been the greatest factor of recent times in capacity. They were treated alike for two awakening the farmers to a more progressive weeks, then weighed. Pen No. 1, 213 agriculture. It has shown them the capapounds; pen No. 2, 216 pounds. They bilities of their farms, that a fifty acre farm can carry fifty cows as well as ten, and To each pen two pounds corn meal and one that better farming and larger crops will No. 1, one pound cut hay and one pound | England to compete successfully with his our cities with the necessaries of life."

M. I. Wheeler, of Great Barrington. Mass., knows of six silos, the owners of which all like them. The longer they use them the better they like them. The first one was made six or seven years ago; the the others later; the last of the six two vears ago. None have been abandoned. The only change in the feeding has been to feed less often-that is, none of the silo men now feed but once a day with ensilage, whereas at first they fed twice and but little else while the ensilage lasted.

There are 40 silos in Worcester and adjoining towns, and the owners all think highly of them. S. Sears says:

"Ensilage is giving better satisfaction now than when it first begun, for the farmers winter, I feared; yet I would not sell my silage and more hay. They have increased the fertility of their farm by keeping more which was about all they brought at that stock, so they have quantities of unsalable time. So I bought limited quantities of hay which they utilize by feeding it with Some farmers who cannot get power readily to cut their corn are putting it in whole. Some like it quite well, others find it much more trouble to feed, and there is much more wasted by the cattle. Some farmers conclusion that the new ration must have much as the southern, but they can get

something to do with it. So in order to only one-half as much from an acre so that make sure I returned to the old method for as many acres must be raised. I raised the course of a few weeks. As before they two acres of corn for the grain when it was refused to eat the straw, but no cornmeal glezed over. I broke the ears off and threw was given them until the straw ration was them on to the ground to ripen and cut the consumed. There was at once a noticeable stover into the silo. The result was 100 decline in the flow of milk and I was con- bushels of nicely ripened corn and five tons of good ensilage, which my cattle have fodder in combination was the proper way." been eating for the past two years with but little waste. Last year my cattle refused dry corn fodder when I fed ensilage, so I

An Indiana farmer recommends equal parts of corn and oats ground, and wheat bran, as food for pigs and stock hogs. The corn and oats, without the bran, he considers much better than corn a'one.

the creatures. He must be a close observer to get the most from the least feed. In Idaho rabbits are said to be almost as much of a plague as in Australia. Better

wages can be made hunting them than at any

LUMBERMEN in the New England forests who formerly consumed great quantities of sait pork, while in camp, now use beef almost entirely, owing to a change in taste and the

diminished cost of the beef.

THE Germantown Telegraph says: "If it were possible to hold a 'Farmers' Institute in every township in the entire State the impulse that would be given to agriculture would fully compensate for the expense that

THE Argentine Republic promises to be ome one of the most formidable rivals to the

A Michigan man who threshed his corn last fall reports he saved ten per cent of the expense of securing by so doing. But he had to spread and shovel it over to keep it from plain that in order to obtain the best results heating and spoiling after it was threshed. we should feed mill stuffs only in combina- The fodder is e ten by all his stock, except horses, with avidity. The process breaks the

> PROF. CHAMBERLAIN, of the Storrs Agricultural School, after a series of experiments to determine the exact quantity of Paris is used the foliage is not only injured but the mixed with 300 pounds of plaster was effect tive, and sufficient for one acre and three quarters of potatoes.

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ANIMALS can never be fed by set rules, ex

cept such as the intelligent feeder makes for himself by observation of the peculiarities of

other work. Swine are fattened on them, the rabbits being cooked in huge kettles.

would necessarily be incurred."

United States in the matter of wheat-growing. Its development during the past ten years has been wonderful. Its fertile soil and the cheapness of labor enable the Argentine farmer to lay down his wheat at the coast at

green necessary to be used on potato vines to cor quer the Colorado beetle, says if too much beetles avoid the vines. The result of his

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SPRAYING ORCHARD TREES.

Owners of orchards in this State have quite unanimously arrived at the conclusion that if they expect to raise marketable fruit which will return them an adequate compensation for the use of the land occupied by the trees, they must take some effective measures against the depredations of the codling moth, which seems to have established itself as a permanent and persistent orchard pest, one we always have with us. Only one practicable method of preventing the incursions of the larv.e. of this moth has been discovered, and that is the spraying the trees with a solution of Paris green or London purple in a sufficient quantity of water to prevent damage to foliage. To Prof. A. J. Cook is due the credit of discovering the practical value of the application, and now few owners of fine orchards who make fine fruitgrowing a business, neglect the precaution. As the good results become better known, the number of sprayed orchards incr ases; undoubtedly all our large growers will soon resort to this expedient.

The work as now done, is not so heavy nor so much of a task as at first thought might appear. A good force pump, with hose and nezzle, in a barrel of water, on a wagon, driven slowly through the orchard between the rows of trees performs the work expeditiously, effectively and cheaply. Two men are required, one to drive the team, the other to manage the pump, and a lad to agitate the water in the barrel to prevent the poison from setting. In some localities, parties who have provided themselves with the necessary apparatus, do a good business every spring in going from farm to farm, spraying the trees, furnishing everything, at a cost to the owner of from five to eight

The benefits derived depend considerably on when the application is made. To be most effectual, the work should be done soon after the petals fall from the blossom, before the calyx closes and while the apple seems merely a fleshy prolongation of the stem. If the apples are fully formed and the calyx closed, the results are unsatisfactory.

Practical trials by many fruit growers leave no room for doubt that the codling moth can be effectually held in check by this means. Mrs. M. A. Fuller, of Fenton, reported to the FARMER last year the beneficial results in her own orchard, and mentioned the difference in quality between the fruit of trees sprayed and unsprayed, further demonstrated by difference in values in market. W. A. Smith, of Benton Harbor, used London purple, one pound to 100 gallons of water, with excellent success; R. Merrill, of the same place, also reports that he no longer fears the moth, his application of Paris green having resulted in fruit free from worms. Invariably, where the work is done in season, the fruit is large, heer and free from worm blemishes. Unless the solution is too strong no possible damage can result; the proportions named above should not be exceeded.

Experiments on plum, cherry and peach trees have also been made, with a view to discovering whether the ravages of the curculio cannot be prevented by spraying with arsenical solutions. W. A. Smith. before quoted, has full confidence that the eurculio can be overcome in this manner; he has sprayed cherry, plum and peach trees with good results and without injuring the foliage where the solution was not too

care in Landling the poison, not to inhale its dust in mixing it, which should be done by wetting the powder with a little water before adding it to the bulk of the water; the second, not to turn stock into the orchard until a rain has washed away the solution which has dripped from the trees up-

apples the coming season, now is the time to rig up the apparatus and secure the pump, that at just the right time the work may be done and the best results se-

Canker in the Apple Tree.

An English correspondent of the Horticultural Gazette, who has carefully studied

this disease, writes as follows concerning it: This canker or cancer is very prevalent in this district on heavy soils, it not only attacks the old trees and wood, but young trees and wood of two or three months' growth. From my own experience the apple is its easiest victim, especially some sorts, such as Ribston Pippin, Lord Suffield, loss in transplanting. In transplanting E nperor Alexander, Wellington, and many others. I have always held the opinion that it was caused by a minute fungus, similar to the potato fungus (Peronospora infestans). You will find it makes its appearance in this way: You have a tree; Pyramid, Espalier, Cordon, or Standard, and prune year after year with a due regard to form and the formation of fruit buds and spurs, until you begin to be quite proud of your tree; when perhaps at pruning time, some year, you find some branches dead a certain if these are not present, adventitious buds distance down; and on examination "he are readily formed, from which shoots will bark just below the dead wood has a gouty be produced. Any one who has ever cut fleshy appearance. This is where the spores down an old chestnut or hickory tree of the fungus first began its career of poison knows how freely the stumps produce and death on your's and nature's handi- sprouts; also how rapidly those will grow if work. Perhaps after a season or so, instead of a perfect and fruitful tree, a thing of low close pruning of transplanted trees of beauty and a joy forever, as you fondly the same kinds, and knowing this from long hoped, you have a disfigured specimen, experience we never spare them, but enwhich is to you, as it has been to me at deavor to err, if at all, in cutting away more times, very disheartening, and almost mad- wood than may be actually necessary to indening. All authorities have not agreed as to its cause; some consider that it is caused by a cold and uncongenial soil; others by taken up from the woods and fields with dryness at the root; others by extremes of heat and cold, and some by injudicious in hes or more in diameter are not at all pruning. I believe that they are all right difficult to make live provided they are in their premises, and yet to a certain extent, all wrong. I have come to the conclu- Long naked tap-roots should be cut away sion that these are only predisposing causes, to facilitate transplanting as well as the while fungoid growth is the acting cause. production of side or lateral roots the en-If I may so put it, I have found that what is known as summer pruning (but what I trees are taken from nursery rows or else prefer to call summer butchering) is one predisposing cause, the canker often attack- knife freely on the branches; then smooth ing trees so treated first. Severe and un- off the ends of all the broken and bruised timely pruning, undoubtedly, is another roots before the trees are planted out. The

of February), or the tree is wounded in any wounds as from those made smooth with a way, such as the bark being rubbed by the sharp knife. stake, the sap either overflows by the wounded surface, or it must stagnate, and

when it does so it becomes vitiated, the

canker fungus finds a fitting medium in

which to begin its poisonous course. Again,

soil induce canker in this way: it causes a fat

soft growth which does not get hard and

ripe, and the harder you prune the faster

and the fatter will be the growth of your

trees, and so fall easy victims to canker.

The conclusion I have arrived at is, the less

oruning the better, because I find that the

ess a tree is pruned the less canker there

that this canker attacks all the soft-wooded

all that have hard wood and bark escape

more or less. I find R bston Pappin worst,

as it is without doubt, the softest of the ap-

ples in wood and bark. You doubtless have

heard the story of Paddy and the priest. It

on the fall, and held the apple to be the for-

bidden fruit. On coming out of church, said

in the pair" (pear). Now my friends, I am

the apple holds equally good for pears;

with this remarkable difference, that in

are most subject to canker, while the soft-

wooded pears - such as Beurre Clairgeau,

Beurre d' Amanlis, Josephine de Malines,

Autumn Bergamotte, Baronne de Mello

and others go almost if not entirely free.

vet found is Williams Bon Chretien, which

is attacked, but not badly. The other fruit

trees that I have found victims to canker

are cherries, plums, apricots, peach, and

nectarines. I consider this fungus to be the

I say without fear of contradiction that

there is no real cure; because being a tungus

with, I have no doubt, resting spores so

minute, the air no doubt at certain times,

say after a thunder storm in summer, is

loaded with them, ready to begin life as

soon as a fit medium is found on which to

establish itself. If you kill the canker to-

d v. it may begin again to-morrow from

fre h spores. I find from experiments that

if you paint the part affected with neat par-

affin, it will kill the canker for the time be-

ing, and if it has not advanced too far the

park will heal over again if care is taken.

But prevention is better than cure. Then,

how shall we prevent it? I say, starve it

out; or, in other words, make all your wood

hard; leave no uncalloused wounds. Never

let a gun loaded with shot be fired into your

fruit trees, if so, canker will start in the

them as little as possible; if you must prune,

as in the case of Espaliers, Cordons, etc.,

prune half the circumference of the tree one

year, and half the next if necessary, which

will cause them to make less wood, and

consequently, they will get more perfectly

ripened and hence hard, and, probably,

Cheap Method of Growing Beans.

A Nebraska man tells the Germantown

Telegraph that he has had good success

Early in September sow rye on the groun

for next year's bean crop pasture it through

the fall, winter and spring as weather per-

mits, say till the first of June. By this time

the rye has more than paid for itself. Plow

the rye under on June 1st as deep as you

can; put the beans right in, and by the time

the roots get down to the green crop plow

ed under, it will begin to rot and form a rich noist, warm bed, in which the bean roots

fairly revel. The beans grow so fast that

the weeds are smothered out. The crop is

off in ample time to sow rye again, and so

year after year the land is growing richer

and richer and yielding two crops annually.

If anything interferes with the rye crop in

the fall, then sow oats in the spring, pas

ture it, and plow under as before. Either

mode will do, the land grows cleaner every

not heating, like any other kind of fertilizer

Use the Knife Freely.

If those who set nut trees would learn to

ase the knife more freely, they would have

ess cause to complain of feeble growth and

specimens of moderate size, shoots should

be removed and the leading ones cut back

two-thirds of their original length. If the

roots are few in number, then it is well to

cut away all branches and shorten the main

stem as usually practiced with transplanted

peach trees. It is rarely necessary to pay

nuch attention to the buds for future growth,

for with such trees as the hickory and chest-

nut, there are always numerous auxiliary

buds on the stems and larger branches, and

Chestnut, hickory and butternut trees

stems varying from half an inch up to two

severely pruned at the time of removal

suing season. But in all cases, whether the

where, we recommend using the pruning

sure the life of the tree.

raising beans in the following manner:

cause of the gumming which is so destruc-

tive to these trees.

The only exception to the rule that I have

It may also be well to remind those who have not much experience in transplanting the leaves of geraniums and other roughtrees that roots are somewhat sensitive to leaved plants. While sponging is advanexposure to light and a dry atmosphere and | tageous to smooth-leaved plants, it is posifor this season they should not be exposed the roots of the apple being in a cold wet any more than is absolutely necessary at the time at transplanting. - Orch urd and

Directions for Making a Hot-Bad.

Jas. M. Thorburn & Co., the well known logue just received: In the vicinity of New York, from the first to the middle of will be. What is most remarkable to my mind is, that I find from careful observation the latitude. Provide a quantity of fresh apples, such as those I have named, while horse manure from the stable, and add to this, if they can be had, one-third to onehalf its bulk of leaves. Mix them thorough ly, tramping down the mass in successive layers, and form into a large pile, so that fermentation will proceed even in severe is said that the priest had been preaching cold weather. In two or three days fermentation will be apparent by the escape of steam from the heap. Now turn again, and the priest to Paddy, "What did you think of allow the heap to remain two or three days the apple?" Said Pad v. "Shure your longer, or until the second fermentation riverence, bedad I think the mischief was commences. Make an excavation or pit two and a half feet deep, and of a size suitof the same opinion, for what I have said of ed to the number of plants required. The pit will be better if built up of brick. It should be made in some dry, sheltered spot, their case it is the hard-wooded pears that facing the south or east, if possible. Hotbed sashes are usually 6x3 feet, and one sash will generally give early plants enough for a large family. The frame for sashes should be eighteen inches high at the back, and twelve inches in front, which will give the pre or slope to catch the sunlight. Cross pieces should be placed for the sashes to slide on, to facilitate opening and shutting the frames.

When everything is ready the manure is placed in the pit and trodden down firmly in layers to the required depth, two to twoand-a-half feet. Then put on the sashes, and keep the pit close until the heat rises. At first it will probably be 100 degrees or more, which is too hot to sow the seed in; but in two or three days it will subside to ninety degrees or a little le s, when the soil is put on to the depth of six or eight inches. The heat may be readily ascertained by plunging a thermometer in the manure. The soil should be of well-rotted sod, (or coma third of fine, old manure, and in this the seeds may sown thinly in drills two or three inches apart, and afterwards (as soon as out of the seed leaf) either thinned out or else transplanted to another frame. Air must be given every mild day by raising the sashes at the back. Water with tepid water whenever necessary, and during cold nights and snow storms keep covered with straw mats wounds made by the shot. Take every care or board shutters. Tomatoes, peppers and that the canker shall find no place. Make egg plants should be sown in a separate all your wood hard. You may say, how? | frame from cabbage, cauliflower and lettuce, Well, if your trees grow fat and fast, prune as they require more heat than the latter. The same directions apply to hot-beds made on the surface of the ground, except that and they do not rear fruit, carefully root the manure should be at least a foot wider on all sides than the frame.

Onions.

Mr. Wm. H. Derby, of Revere, read a very practical paper before the meeting of the the cotton. If housed when not in use, it Buston market gardeners' association on will last some years. fruitful; and if they fruit freely they will December 31. The general rules for grow ing crops are varied by different conditions of soil and climate and the speaker confingive a list of the best varieties of apples to to any one of your readers who have coned himself to the methods of onion growing at Revere, where the business has been steadily growing and is fairly profitable. Good seed is a very important item. To grow it one must select carefully the best bulbs and place them in a dry place to keep with tops on. Early in spring they are set out after cutting off the old tops if any remain, in rows three feet apart and six inches between the bulbs in the rows. The Magazine detailing how he prevents mice crop is carefully cultivated and weeded in from barking his orchard trees. Though the September. The seed is cut and stored in a method is not new, it is worth remembering. dry place until it can be cleaned. A barrel of onions will produce about ten pounds of seed in a favorable year, but sometimes less than half this amount. The land at Revere is mostly strong clay loam and works best by applying in the fall a heavy dressing of coarse manure, which is plowed in; and thus enriched will admit of working a week earlier in spring than if not heated, a very important point with onions, which must be planted early, the earseason, and the manuring by green crops is lier the better, May 12 being as late as is The best grade has the word "Extra" plainly onsidered safe. The rows are sown thirteen inches apart with nine to twelve seeds | firm's name; the intermediate is the same to the foot or three and a half pounds per acre. If celery is to be grown on the same land, as is usually done at Revere, each eigh h row is left blank for the celery. Clean culture is very important, and for this purpose the Arlington wheel hoe is used very often, and several hand weedings are needed. The best crops are usually grown on the strongest clay land. The crop is housed, drying in the field with the tops on, and sold as wanted through the fall and winter This crop is subject to blight and smut and is infested by green flies or lice. There is no remedy of much value, though many have been tried. Formerly the onion growers used to grow them continuously on the same land, but recently they have adopted the plan of growing them only one or two years in the same place, thinking that they thus avoid the disease to some extent. When asked what fertilizers, if any, he used, Mr. Derby replied that he relied almost entirely upon stable manure, although left to themselves. Similar results will fol- he had experimented with many other things in addition, but had not on the whole received return enough to warrant a repeti tion of their use. His average crop was 600 to 700 bushels per acre on land one-

CANADIAN butter-makers recommend carrots as coloring for butter in winter. Unquestionably the best butter color is the feed, but sometimes in winter the butter will be white livered," do the best we may. Then, full particulars. Their fencing is peculiarly says our Canadian friend, we must get a carrot, grate off the yellow part, or scrape it; put it in a piece of muslin, and mix with a good in this line this particular fence may be little of the cream, or buttermilk; squeeze the color out till you have enough to tint the butter, and stir it (the juice) up with the c.eam. All the color will go into the butter. leaving the buttermilk white. I don't know why this is, but it is so. The carrot is better cause. If a limb be cut off late in the sea- rough surface of wounds made with a spade than butter color, and doesn't cost anything. son (the pruning season, which should be will not heal over readily, neither will It also gives the butter a spring flavor, like from the middle of November to the middle young rootlets be produced from such grass.

eighth of which is occupied by celery, and

els per acre to be gro wn.

FLORICULTURAL

A GREAT mistake is made in sponging tively injurious to the rough-leaved varie-

ONE great enemy of house plants is dust. Whether the plants are at the windows or upon a stand or table, contrive some means of covering them at sweeping time. A eedsmen of New York, say in their cata- curtain of some light material can be suspended, and kept from touching the plants by the aid of thin sticks placed in some of Murch is quite early enough to make a hot- the larger pots. Don't remove the cover bed, and even a little later will do well till all the dust has settled. Some persons enough. The time must vary according to use newspapers, which, although better than no cover at all, yet is only a slovenly pro-

> According to a communication made by M. de Cazenove to the National Acclimatation Society at Paris, France, the beautiful flower dahlia was introduced into France in 1712. The father of the famous aeronauts. Montgolfier, in that year received from a friend residing on He-de-France (Mauritius). in the Indian ocean, some eatable bulbs He planted them, and, seeing the blossoms, was so charmed with their beauty that he forgot everything about their being eatable. and took to cultivating them for the flow ers. From Annonay, where he lived, they rapidly spread over France and other coun-

> IF a plant is not flourishing, the common remedy is to water; and if there is no perceptible improvement, the water cure i tried over and over again, till the soil in the pot is of the consistency of mud, and in which only aquatic plants could live. When a plant ceases to be thrifty, and the first application of water is not efficacious, the best plan is to turn it out of the pot and let the roots be inspected. Any person, with a little care, can do this without injury to the plant. Frequently small grubs and in sects are destroying the roots, or they may be decaying, when the knife should be used. Sickly plants can often be revived by giving them a rest. Remove from the light into a warm, shaded spot for a day or two.

> > Horticultural Notes.

An Ohio fruit-grower complains that the mon garden soil will do,) mixed with about | Lucretia dewberry looks ripe while it is still sour, and if the fruit was left on long enough to ripen thoroughly, it rotted.

> the sweepings of his shop, containing a large amount of scales and filings, to his fruit trees, brought the largest and finest pears to the fairs at which he exhibited. THE Shiawassee, a variety of apple very

A New Jersey blacksmith, who applied

h galy spoken of, is a seedling of Fameuse, and though varying considerably in form, is so nearly identical with Fameuse in color. flavor, texture, aroma and snowy whiteness of its flesh that it is easily mistaken for it.

A WATER-PROOF COA int to be used on cotton as a substitute or glass over hot-bed frames, is made as follows: Mix one ounce of sugar of lead and four ounces of powdered resin, in a quart of linseed oil, heated and dissolved in an iron kettle. Apply this to

plant. An apple that will thrive in a group of three or four counties in Michigan will not do well in an adjoining group of counties. The Michigan Horticultural Scelety has published a table showing, among other things. which varieties of fruit can be successfully grown in certain parts of the State, and which

as one practiced by our best horticulturists. frozen, cut all grass near the trunk of your trees, with a sharp hoe, then shovel up to them clean soil, hilling up somewhat, and to extend a foot or more around the trees, and pack with shovel or trample with feet, solid. Mic will then find no harbor next the trees, nor will they injure them in any way.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Prairie Farmer advocates grading fruit into three qualities stenciled on the package, in addition to the with the "Extra" omitted; the lowest grade is designed simply by stencil number. The "Extra," the best we can produce, is for the rich, who are able to pay for it; the second, for those wanting a good article, and the lowest for the poor, who get their money's worth and should not be deprived of fruit, but should have a grade with a price suited to their means. Let consumers of fruit allow to the growers the same methods as are accorded other producers, and then buy ac ording to the brands.

J. M. SMITH, of Wisconsin, in attendance at the annual meeting of the Indiana Horticultural Society, was called upon to verify the statement going the rounds of the press regarding his sales of \$3,215 from 31/2 acre of land. He said he sold \$2,215 worth of strawberries, \$300 worth of plants, and \$700 worth of celery and cabbage. He often applies 40 loads of compost and rich stable nanure to an acre that is to be set in straw berries. Has used commercial fertilizers, but is not so successful with them as with compost and stable manure. He plants trawberries two feet apart and the first year sets cabbage plants between, cultivating with a hand cultivator. He often takes off three crops in a season of fruits and vegetables. He keeps a team hauling manure from the city, two miles distant, througho on rare occasions he had known 1000 bush- the year.

If you are looking for a first-class fence ead the advertisement of McMullen Woven Wire Fence Co., of Chicago, and see what they offer. It will pay you to write them for adapted to almost any place about the home or farm, and if you are looking for something just what you want.

A member of a "busted" dramatic com pany that had an eventful, but brief and disastrous career, through the thorough incometency of its histrionic principal, remarked to a friend with considerable emphasis that his season on the road had been an ill-starred Apiarian.

THE best use of poor honey, T. F. Bing. ham thinks, is to make vinegar. A pound or honey will make a gallon of vinegar.

Snow around the hives is no detriment. It is porous, and enough air can penetrate it for ventilization in winter. When it forms ice at the entrance, then it must be cleaned away. An examination during and after a thaw is very necessary .- Am. Bee Journal.

SAMUEL RAU, of Columbus, O., says he has had enough of trying to winter bees in single-walle i hives. The bees must con sume more food to keep them from perish ing in cold weather, and need more cleansing flights. Packing serves a good purpose in keeping a more uniform temperature.

GEORGE HILTON, one of Michigan's best known bee-keepers, has an apiary of ninety colonies at Fremont. His average crop of honey, for the past eight years, has been seventy-five pounds per colony. He has kept bees since 1877, beginning with one colony, which was given to him as a pres-

SOME bec-keepers are claiming that buckwheat honey don't pay. It is dark and unattractive in appearance, and not a favorite in market. A Canadian bee-keeper does not want his bees to winter on buck wheat honey, which he calls "that black trash." First class honey seems to be that from bass wood and clover only.

THE Bee Journal figures that the annual honey product of North America is about 100,000,000 pounds, and its value is nearly \$15,000,000. The annual wax product is about half a million pounds, and its value is more than \$100,000. There are about 300,000 persons keeping bees in Norih Am-

THE Oatman Brothers, of Northern Illi nois, have about 700 colonies of bees. In 1886 they had 40,000 pounds of honey; this year they are buying stores. Last year they made one sale which brought in \$5,000 cash at their station. They never do any talking about the profits of their business nor their big sales; they just keep shady and let the bees do the work; thus none of their neighbors get "bees in their bonnets" and they have little competition.

To produce comb honey in abundance, says W. Z. Hutchinson, bees must be strong in numbers at the beginning of the honey harvest, and to secure this desirable condition, feeding must be carried on uninterruptedly for at least two months previous to the opening of the honey harvest. Aside from food in abundance, warmth is the great requisite for breeding. A colony of bees generates sufficient heat, but very much of it is lost by radiation. Warm, beautiful spring weather is sometimes followed by severe freezes, which chill som of the brood.

Consumption Surely Cored.

Please inform your readers that I have positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE sumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address.

Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York

A lie has no legs, and cannot stand; but i has wings, and can fly far and wide.

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Sarsaparilla is fully confirmed by the volutary testimony of thousands who have tried it. Peculiar in the combination, proportion, and preparation of its ingredients, peculiar in the extreme care with which it is put up, Hood's 'Sarsaparilla accomplishes cures where other preparations entirely fail. Peculiar in the unequalled good name it has made abroad," peculiar in the phenomenal sale it has attained,

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s the most popular and successful medicin before the public today for purifying the blood, giving strength, creating an appetite "I suffered from wakefulness and low spirits, and also had eczema on the back of my head and neck, which was very annoying. I took one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I have received so much benefit that I am very grateful, and I am always glad to speak a good word for this medicine." Mrs. J. S. SNYDER, Pottsville, Penn.

Purifies the Blood Henry Biggs, Campbell Street, Kansas City,

had scrofulous sores all over his body for fifteen years. Hood's Sarsaparilla completely cured him.

Wallace Buck, of North Bloomfield, N. Y. suffered eleven years with a terrible varicose ulcer on his leg, so bad that he had to give up business. He was cured of the ulcer, and ilso of catarrh, by

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only

y C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass 100 Doses One Dollar

BES: PREPARATION EVER PRODUCED For Coughs, Hoarseness, Weak Lungs, Wh

Warranted to Cure Consumption in its Earlier Stages.

RAIL-ROAD Absolute Dominion over Pain
PAIN CURE (Will Cure Colle, Sore Throat,
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This is the way a horse and a poor blanke

look at the end of winter A strong 5/4 Horse Blanke saves twenty times its cost.

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None genuine without this 5/4 Trade May sewed inside. [Copyrighted 1887.]

Our New Store, which we now occupy has about 3 acres of Floor Space.
The BUYERS' GUIDE to issued Sept. and March, each year. \$2 364 pages, \$2 x11½ inches, with over 3,500 illustrations—is whole Picture Gallers. GIVES Wholesale Priera

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DETROIT, MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1888

This Paper is Entered at the Detroit Post affice as second class matter.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 51,187 bu., against 87,393 bu. the previous week, and 101,126 ba for corresponding week in 1887. Shipents for the week were 3,653 bu. against 2,456 bu. the previous week and 67 071 bu. the corresponding week in 1887. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 1,193,518 bu., against 1,158,968 bu. last week and 2,543,332 bu. at the corresponding date in 1887. The visible supply of this grain on Jan. 7 was 43,857,126 bu. against 44.421, 130 the previous week, and 63,345,689 for the corresponding week in 1887. This shows a decrease from the amount reported the previous week of 564,004 bushels. As compared with a year ago the visible supply shows a decrease of 19,488,563 bu. The wheat market, while showing some

fluctuation, has held pretty close to the figures of a week ago. Spot wheat is relatively the firmest, and No. 1 white the strongest of all the grades. We predict that the difference between it and No. 2 red will become greater as the season advances, as there is a scarcity of this grade as the result of our own and other winter wheat States changing over to red varieties. Michigan's soil and climate peculiarly adapt her for growing a first class white wheat, and there is more money in it than in other grad es because it cannot be grown in many States with advantage. What is wanted is a good white wheat, as productive and hardy as the Clawson when first introduced, but of better quality. That variety, in ing mixed with other varieties and the use of imperfect seed. The week closes with a weak on futures

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of spot wheat in this market from Dec. 20th to Jan. 14th, inclusive:

		No. 1 White.	No. 2 Red.	No. Re
Dec.	20	851/4	85%	
16	21	86	86	
16	22	9614	86	
5.6	23	86%	86%	
+6	27	8734	8714	
45	28	8736	8734	
66	29	8714	8636	
66	30	8734	8714	
Jan.	3	87%	87%	83
66	4	8714	8714	-
64	5	88	8714	83
64	6	87.34	8714	83
64	7	8734	8714	
66	9	88	8714	
60	10	87%	87%	***
14		8736	87	* * !
66	11	943/		11.00
56	12	09.78	87	*
46	13	55	01%	***
	14			

For No. 2 red the closing prices on th parions deals each day of the past week were

s follows:	Jan.	Feb	Mar.	May
Monday		88%		91
Tuesday		***		913
Wednesday		****		915
Thursday		****		913
Friday		88		913
Saturday	87%	8834		915

At other points wheat has ruled quiet, with the close of the week showing some weakness but values ranging about the same as a week ago.

The wheat crop of Australia is unusually good this season, and at last advices har vesting had just begun. Some sections near Melbourne have been affected by rust, but the crop as a whole is satisfactory to the

Reports from the East Indies show small receipts of wheat, which are about all taken for local consumption. Exports have dwindled to almost nothing.

The Ohio State Board of Agriculture re port a loss on acreage for winter wheat in that State equivalent to a reduction of 5, 000,000 bu. as compared with the crop of last season, and its present condition is such as to foreshadow a further loss of 8,000,000 bu., a probable shortage of 13,000,000 bu. on the crop now on the ground. The U.S. Department report puts the Ohio crop at 95 per cent of an average in condition, but the Department figures have been so frequently revised because of their ridiculous errors that it is safe to pay no attention to them when they are not sustained by the State Board's figures. The Chicago Tribune of Saturday last says:

"The receipts of wheat in this city are not equal to the demand by interior mi and the wants of the latter are already eating into the stocks in store. The process of "chawing up" stocks is not a very "chawing up" active one as yet, but it is understood to be tar from being confined to this city, and the result is a home decrease of the supply independent of any export move-The latter is, however, active, part of the milling demand noted is to

make flour on export orders," Shipments of wheat from India for the week ending Jan. 7, 1888, as per special cable to the New York Produce Exchange, aggregated 80,000 bu., of which 40,000 bu. were for the United Kingdom and 40, roll butter, 13@16c; grease, 7@8c. At within the year. bu. Wet the Continent. The shipments for New York the market during the week was and the previous week, as cabled, amounted to fairly active, with only a light supply of the comprised 2,224,800 lbs of domestic fleece presumption on our part to say that all in-

of the crop year, to January 7th, Bulletin says of the market: have been 23,960,000, including 12,360,000 bushels to the United Kingdom, 11.600,000 to the Continent. The wheat on passage from India Dec. 27 was estimated at 1,168,000 bu. One year ago the quantity was 3,840,000 bu. The following table shows the quantity of wheat "in sight" at the dates named, I

the United States, Canada, and on passage to Great Britain and the Continent of Eu-1,680,000 Total bushels Dec. 31, 1887.

The estimated receipts of foreign and ome-grown wheat in the English markets during the week ending January 7 were 379,400 bu. less than the estimated consumption; and for the eight weeks ending Dec. 24 the receipts are estimated to have been 1,434,632 bu, less than the conumption. The receipts show an increase of 5,693,432 bu., as compared with the cor-

otal two weeks ago.

responding eight weeks in 1886-1887. The Liverpool market on Saturday was quoted steady with fair demand. Quotations for American wheat are as follows: No. 2 winter, 6s. 9d.@6s. 10d. per cental; No. 2 spring, 6s. 9d. @6s. 10d.; California No. 1

> CORN AND OATS. CORN.

The receipts of corn in this market the corresponding week in 1887. Shipments for the week were 3.653 bu., against 6,963 bu. the previous week, and 67,071 bu. for the corresponding week in 1887. The visible upply of corn in the country on Jan. mounted to 6,184,914 bu, against 6,025,258 bu, the previous week, and 15,077,848 bn. at the same date in 1887. The visible supply shows an increase during the week indicated of 159,656 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 90,411 bu. against 63,171 bu. last week and 219,015 bu, at the corresresponding date in 1887. As compared with a year ago the visible supply shows a decrease of 8,892,934 bu. The past week has been characterised by a dull market for corn and a decline in values. No. 2 spot sold at 52c and No. 3 yellow at 51 1/2c per bu. on Saturday, with but a small movement. and the market rather weak. It is remarkable to see corn so dull while farmers are buying large quantities of it because of the complete failure of their crop the past season in many parts of the corn belt. At Chicago the week closed with a dull market and values a shade lower than a week ago on both spot and futures. Spot closed at 48%c for No. 2, 48%c for January delivery, 48%c for February, and 54c for May. By sample corn sold at 49 4c for No. 2 vellow, 48c for No. 3 yellow, 48% @48%c

"Yesterday a Chicago exporter sold corn n Liverpool at 58 1%d, being 1%d per cental above the official quotations. a very wide difference, but not wider than that found at some other times. It is well rnown that the public cables from Liverpoo very often bring figures that are entirely nominal, and occasionally are very far wide of the truth."

for No. 2, and 47@47% c for No. 3. The

The Liverpool market was firm with air demand on Saturday. The following are the latest cable quotations from Liver pool: Spot mixed, 4s. 111/4d per cental: January delivery at 4s. 11%d., February at 4s. 11%d, and March at 5s. 014d.

The receipts at this point for the week were 24,524 bu., against 2,409 bu. the previous week, and 15,479 bu. for the corresponding week last year. The shipments for the week were 2,381 bu. against 1,064 the previons week, and 10,183 bu. for same week in 1887. The visible supply of this grain on Jan. 7 was 5,896,189 bu., against 5,976,781 bu. the previous week, and 4,877,847 at the corresponding date in 1887. The visible supply shows an increase of 80,592 bu. for the week indicated. Stocks held in store here amount to 32,167 bu., against 30,242 bu. the previous week, and 13,690 bu, at the corresponding date in 1887. Oats were depressed somewhat the past week, but have recovered a part of the decline sus tained in No. 2 white. On Saturday No. 2 white sold at 36c per bu., but 35% c was the best offer at the close of the day. No. 2 mixed was steady at 34% c for spot, a decline of 1/4c from the prices of a week ago. At Chicago the week closed with a dull but steady market, and values a shade lower than a week ago. No. 2 mixed sold at 31@ 311/2e for spot, and 341/2c for May delivery. By sample sales were on the basis of 32@ 321/2c for No. 2 mixed, 321/2@331/3c for No. 3 white and 34@35½c for No. 2 white. The New York market closed firm and active, with good inquiry. Quotations there areas follows: No. 2 white, 41@411/2c; No. 3 white, 39@39¼c. No. 2 mixed, 38@ 381/4c. In futures No. 2 mixed for January sold at 381/4@381/4e; February at 381/4e, and May at 40%c. Western sold at 40@46c, or No. 2 white, and 36@40c for mixed.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Butter maintains a steady position, with prices well sustained, especially on choice fairy packages, which are relatively scarce and sometimes command a cent more than quotations. Choice dairy selections quoted at 20@21c; good to choice at 18@19c, and dairy rolls at 17@18c per lb. Creamery is steady at unchanged figures, the range of prices being 26@28c per lb., with extra selections from private dairies commanding higher figures. The Chicago market is only moderately active, with prices showing little change from those ruling a week ago Shipments to outside points were limited with the inquiry principally for fancy or choice creamery. Quotations were as follows: Fancy Elgin creamery, 30@32c per lb; fine Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois do, 25@28c; fair to good do, 18@23c; low grades, 14@16c; fancy dairies, 24@26c; fair to good do, 17@ 22c; common and packing stock, 12@13c;

"Most grades under fancy have had a moderate demand, and a trifle steadier, in sympathy with fancy, but the bulk of the Western creamery arriving is still defective showing wintry or bitter flavor, and such have been under neglect and show some accumulation, with prices ruling weak and irregular. June creamery has scarcely any Fancy State dairy is as strong as anything on the list, being in light supply and in good demand, but all other grades of State dairy plenty enough and slow. In the Western packings imitation creamery and Western dairy have been in fair supply, but quality generally unattractive and tone easy. Fine fresh factory has been in good demand and firm, while low grades suitable for bakers and packers, have been in active request and closely cleaned up. Medium grades dull and irregular. Rolls very slow.

Quotations in that market on Saturday

were as follows:			
EASTERN STOCK.			
Creamery, State, tubs		@29 4@34	
Creamery, prime		@30	
Creamery, good		@25	
Creamery, fair		@20	
Creamery, Western, June		2021	
State dairy tubs, fancy		Q.28	
State dairy, tubs, good		@24	
State dairy, tubs, fair		@20	
State dairy tubs, ordinary		@18	
State dairy, Welsh, tubs, fancy		(1)	
State dairy, Welsh, tubs, prime		6024	
State dairy, Welsh, tubs, fair to good		@20	
State entire dairies, fancy		@25	
State entire dairies, prime		@23	
State entire dairie, fair to good		@20	
State dairy firkins, good to prime		@23	
WESTERN STOCK.			
Western Creamery, fancy	. 31	@32	
Creamery, Elgi , fa cy	. 34	(0.35	
Western imitation creamery, snoice	23	Q.25	
Western do, good to prime	. 18	@21	
Western do, ordinary		4@16	
Western dairy, fine	. 20	aul.	
Western dairy, good	. 17	@19	
Western dairy, ordinary		@16	
Western factory, fancy	. 22	C 23	

ils, fresh, fancy... The exports of butter from Atlantic ports for the week ending Jan. 13 were 219,018 lbs., against 123,454 lbs. the previous week, and 137,685 lbs. two weeks previous. The exports for the corresponding week in 1887 were 185,438 lbs.

Western factory, ordinary.

CHEESE. The eastern markets maintain a steady one, and appear to have improved during the week. This was probably due to at advance of 6d. reported at Liverpool, but which has since been lost. The general outlook, however, favors holders. This market is quiet, steady and unchanged. Quotations here are 12@121/2c for full cream Michigan, 101/011c for Ohio and 121/0013c for New York; good to choice skims, 9@10c. At Chicago no change has occurred in values. Reports from that market say the weather was too cold to permit shipments by freight and the feeling was quiet, though firm. There are some orders in hand that will be moved as soon as it is advisable. Little interest was shown in skims or low grades of cream Quotations were as follows: Choice full ream cheddars, 10% @11c per lb; flats (2 in @12c; low grades, 6@5c; skims, choice, 6 Chicago Tribune, referring to the English @7c; fancy 1-lb skims, 9@10c; hard The New York market shows some improvement in the upper grades, with a tary. fairly active movement of stock of all kinds. The week closes with the market in a Saturday says:

> "With the exception of the confirmation rumors regarding sale of 1,000 boxes white cheese (Antwerp combination) a 121/2c to an exporter and 6d advance in the cable quotation, there is apparently nothing very new on t e market since our last. The stormy weather and slushy condition of the streets on the West side has reduced the attendance of operators somewhat, but at the best the majority of exporters apeared to be moving without anxiety, and there seems to be no addition to the freight oom engagements since yesterday. Holders almost as a matter of course are in the majority of cases talking firm, and the few who incline to differ from that view of the ituation base their opinion apparently more upon what they fear may happen it matters are "boomed" too readily, than from any ability to successfully contradict the present good showing. The under grades are moving fairly and probably average 1/2c dearer than at this time las week. On home account the movement is about as usual, and at good prices, the small and special selections of both white and colored tancy selling above our quotations. Pennsylvania skims remain about

1	Quotations in that market Saturday were
ı	as follows:
	State factory, fancy, white
1	State factory, choice
ı	State factory ordinary
ı	State factory, part skims, fair 71/4 8 State factory, skims, ordinary 6 @ 7
t	State factory dead skims. 3 \$\overline{\sigma}\$ 5 Ohio flats, fine. 11½@11¾ Ohio flats, ordinary. 10 \$\overline{\sigma}\$11¼
I	Pennsylvania skims 1 @ 2

The receipts of cheese at New York luring the past week were 25,436 boxes against 7,594 boxes the previous week, and 10,298 boxes for the corresponding week in 1887. The exports from Atlantic ports for the week were 1,594,764 lbs. against 1,830,326 lbs. the previous week, 1,151,196 lbs. two weeks ago, and 1,628,352

lbs. the corresponding week in 1887. The Liverpool market on Saturday was teady, with American cheese quoted at 60s. per cwt., the same figures quoted one week ago.

WOOL.

The eastern wool markets are without change since our last report. Prices hold steady since the recent decline, and it apears now that the bottom has been touched -that is if Congress don't knock the bottom out altogether. Holders are feeling more confident because of the firmness abroad and light stocks in domestic markets. The only weak point in the situation is the fear of unfavorable legislation and the weakness in woolen goods. On this point Dunn's weekly trade circular says:

"The woolen business shows no definite improvement, but it is encouraging to find that, though last year's work was most unsatisfactory, the production is estimated at some of the chief centres only ten per cent less than that of 1886, with ad ecline of ten to fifteen per cent during the year in average

This is the effect of the importation of some \$44,000,000 worth of foreign woolens

At Boston the sales for the past week

20,000 bushels, of which 20.000 went highest grades of creamery, resulting in a and pulled wool, and 227,100 fbs of foreign. to the United Kingdom and nothing to slight advance on such stock. On other making the transactions foot up 2.451,900 fbs the Continent. The total shipments from grades the market rules steady, but neither against 2,670,300 fbs for the previous week April 1, 1887, which was the beginning strong nor active. The N. Y. Daily and 2.701,500 lbs for the corresponding week last year. The general condition of that market continues about the same, the disposition of the mills being to buy cautiously, and only as they need it to put into goods. Fine fleeces are practically unchanged, about 32c being the price for good Ohio XX and above, equivalent to 65@67c clean; but for some choice lines of Pennsylvania 33c can be obtained. Ohio X is also quiet on a basis of 63@65c scoured, and is in relatively light supply. Michigan X continues in fair request and sells at 28@29c, most sales of round lots at the former figure. No. l clothing and combing wools are only moderately called for, and 38c is the average price for No.1 combing; but some lots shrinking only 28 per cent are held as high as 40c. Delaine wools are quiet, and 350 is the top price for fine Ohio delaine; some sales have been made at a lower range. Medium unwashed fleeces have met with fair inquiry. Indiana and Missouri unwashed combings have received a little more attention; but as with the exception of two or three moderate lots in the west Boston holds nearly all the desirable wools, the dealers are very firm in their views. Territory wools continue to receive a good deal of attention. The stocks of medium Territory wool in sight are quite moderate, but it is thought that any pronounced demand would develop supplies of this grade from lots of wool as yet unopened. Spring Texas wool has sold well at about the sam range of values as Territory, and fall Texas continues in fair demand. But little has been done in California wool, and Oregon wool is quiet.

At Philadelphia wool was a little more active the past week. Sales increased omewhat but prices were unchanged. The mprovement in the aggregate of business is very slight, however, and does not yet com pare with the same week last year. The onditions ruling in that market are about the same as in Boston-manufacturers holding off and buying only in small quantities, while there does not appear to be any confidence in the future. Current quotations of wool at Boston, as

compared with 1887, are as follow	vs:
Ohio & Pa X	Jan. 13, '88 30@31(31@32(32@33(28@29(34@35(37@39(17@22(

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

annual Meeting of the Executive Committee.

The annual meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society pened on Monday evening last at the Russell House in this city.

Answering the roll call of members were the following:

President Chamberlain, Treasurer Dean Messrs. Rising, Hanford, Ball, Lessiter, a box), 111/2011/2c; Young America, 111/2 Cobb, Sharp, G. d, Reed, Smith, Burrington, Wood, Turger, Shoemaker, J. P., Giloung, Butterfield, Angel, bert, Howard, Y skimmed; 2@4c; brick cheese, 131/4@14c. Anderson, Well Shoemaker, M., Webber, Phillips, Franck, Parsons, and the Secre

President Chamberlain then read his annual address, in which he detailed what had been done during the year, and made a He said the total expenditures of the Society for the year amounted to \$21,526.27. The receipts amount to \$18,874.15, leaving a deficiency of \$2,647.12. Of the expense, \$9,633 was paid for premiums; \$1,400 was paid the State Horticultural Society for their exhibit. He recommended that a conference with the district societies of the State be held so as to prevent a conflict of dates in the holding of their annual fairs; the postponement of the annual visit to the Agricultural College owing to the expense entailed, and that the President and members of the Business Committee be paid for the time they are obliged to spend in looking after the interests of the Society. He concluded by congratulating the Society upon the election of Mr. A. O. Hyde as his successor, a gentleman well known in the State and one of the oldest members of the Society.

Secretary Sterling read his annual report, showing the expenses of the Society for the year. The amount of premiums offered was \$11,908, and the amount actually paid \$9,660. This does not include the \$1,400 paid the Horticultural Society. There were also two silver medals and 18 diplomas awarded. The total entries, exclusive of the Horticultural department, were 5,117.

Treasurer A. J. Dean submitted the fol-January, 1887, Balance cash on hand .. \$ 6,486 18 RECEIPTS DURING THE CURRENT YEAR.

1	Booth and ground rents	2,124	D
ł	Check room	54	0
ı	Stall tent and forage	693	9
I	Booth and ground rents Check room Stall tent and forage From AO Hyde (Jackson s'bscript'n)	1,500	0
ı		\$25,360	3
ı	DISBURSEMENTS.		
l	Paid Business Orders Paid premium checks Paid premium checks (previous issue)	811 888	21
ı	Paid premium checks	9.611	0
ı	Paid premium checks (previous issue)	22	0
ı	January, 1838. Balance cash on hand	3,839	0t

Membership Certificates.....

The Business Committee submitted a de tailed report of the expenses of the Society for the year. Then the superintendents o the various departments of the fair submit ted their reports, which were accepted.

Supt. G. W. Phillips, of the horse departnent, submitted a report recommending that protests against the awarding of a premium to Mr. Hagelsman, and one against the Clydesdale horse Young Contest, be not sustained. The recommendation

President Chamberlain their introduce the President elect, Mr. A. O. Hyde, who read a short address, in which he feetted some of the early history of the Society and

"The Society we represent was incorpo rated by the act of the Legislature in nonth of March, eighteen hundred and fort nine. When this Society was formed, Michigan was comparatively new and undevel oped, the people were poor and the State in-cumbered by a heavy debt. During this interim Michigan has become one of the rich States of the Union. Her debts are paid, her credit established, and in all re-pects her standing at home and abroad is se to no other State. We will not undertake to say how much of the agricultural and manufacturing prosperity of the State and her people is attributable to the constant work of the State Society. But it is not telligent people acknowledge this Society an 20 and 21. The Committee offered the fol- factory being situated on the river front and of legitimate birth and put under guardian n due form with an appropriation made by the State Legislature of four hundred dolars, to be paid annually for five years providing the Society held annual fairs, paid premiums, etc. From that time to the ent this Society has been a tramp. In fact one of the first professional and most persistent tramps that ever visited the State, out never a vagabond. The long list of worthy, able men who have had its various nterests in charge, have shown a self sacrifice of time and comfort seldom equalled. The first fair held by this Society was held in Detroit in September, 1849, with premium list amounting to one thousand lollars. It was all competed for and all paid. It is almost forty years since this first fair was held. There has been no intermission in the fairs of this Society

of these fairs you, gentlemen of the Committee, are familiar. He deprecated any antagonisms with other Societies; and referred to the recent death of Prof. J. C. Holmes, first Secretary of the Society.

during this long period. With the result

The addresses of the outgoing and inoming President were referred to a committee.

On Tuesday Mr. Hyde tendered his resignation as a member of the Executive Society, and Mr. F. L. Reed, of Olivet, was elected his successor

President Hyde then appointed the fol owing standing committees: On Rules-Messrs. Hanford, Wood and Fifield. Or Premium List-Messrs. Phillips, Ball, Sharp, Watkins, Butterfield, Young and Lessiter. The afternoon session was taken up with

reports of committees, and routine business At the evening session the Finance Committee reported that they had examined the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer and ound them correct. A special committee reported spitable

resolutions upon the death of ex-Presidents James Bailey, of Birmingham, and G. W. Griggs, of Grand Rapids.

At Wednesday morning's session, after some discussion, it was decided to hold the next Fair of the Society September 10th to 14th inclusive.

At the afternoon session a special comnittee consisting of Messrs. Hanford, Cobb | rent and with water free. and Burrington, after a conference with a 1 The President announced the following like commttee from the State Horticultural & superintendents: Society in reference to that Society taking (

next Fair, submitted the following report: Your committee appointed to confer with a like committee from the Horticultural Society, would respectfully report that we have met a member of that committee, to whom was made the following proposition.

This Society to pay the premiums of the

Horticultural Society to the amount of \$800.

charge of the horticultural department of the

and in addition pay the necessary expense of two members of their Board; or, if neces ary, three, to take care of their exhibit On the part of the Horticultural Society i was desired that the above proposition should be held over until after the meeting of their Society, which will be held about the twenty-fifth of this month, and they will notify this Society immediately after said

neeting. On Thursday morning the report of the ommittee to confer with the representaives of the State Horticultural Society, was again taken up, but after discussion, laid on the

table. At the afternoon session the following ommunication was presented by Mr. Fred

Carlisle, of Detroit: It is understood that under the provisions an act of the Legislature, passed last winter you are now in a position to dete mine upon a permanent location, and the following lowing suggestions are presented for you practical may be formulated: Suppose the of that portion of Belle Isle Park lying along the shore of the American channel say 1,000 feet from the Bridge site, and exbracing from 60 to 100 acres. The expense of constructing docks, so that the large transit steamers can land laden with stock and articles designed for exhibition on th grounds, without breaking bulk at the railroad depots, and the construction of buildings and other improvement, will, it is es-

timated, reach about \$50,000. The railway and ferry companies will, it suggested, contribute at least one cent for every visitor to and from the exhibition and other enterprising citizens will donate iberally to make up the sum required.

Among some of the advantages from lo cating in Detroit are that your buildings and property would have police protection whether used or not; the facilities for reaching the grounds would be ample, as there would be two lines of street railway and steamers on the river, and we think its ocation in Detroit will have a tendency to ncrease the interest of all parts of the State in its permanent success, and enlist the hearty co-operation of all the different societies, heretofore somewhat antagoniz ing, in promoting the prosperity and peretulty of the old Agricultural Society of Michigan.

F. A. BAKER, F. W. H. YES, W. K. MUIR, HIRAM WALKER, HENRY RUSSELL, SIDNEY D. MILLER, FRED, CARLISLE.

Upon motion the communication was laid upon the table, to be referred to the Committee on Permanent Location, to be appointed.

Mr. Sharp read a resolution adopted by the Jackson County Agricultural Society, offering the Society the free use of their grounds and buildings. Upon motion this was also laid upon the table.

The President appointed the Committee on Permanent Location as follows: Messrs. W. L. Webber, W. J. Baxter. M. Shoemaker, A. J. Dean, Wm. Chamberlain.

The secretary's salary was fixed at \$1,000, and the treasurer was allowed \$400 for a

President Hyde then announced the folconfirmed by the Committee: Finance-M. P. Anderson, A. F. Wood

Business-Franklin Wells. nd I. H. Butterfeld rtation-W. H. and J. C. Sterling. Reception-Wm. Chamberlein, M. Shoe maker and P. Parsons.

Programme—Geo. W. Phillips, 1. H. But-terfield and J. C. Sharp. Printing and Advertising—A. C. Sterling and Franklin Wells. General Superintendent-Hon.

Chamberlain. Chief Marshall - Eugene Fifield. The Committee on Premiums presented their report, fixing the premiums to be offer-

ed at the annual fair for 1888. Division A was reported same as last year with the addition of a premium for a bull and four of his get. In Division B premiums were added or stallions, two years, one year, and colt brood mare, mares four, three, two, one year the country, as the Peninsular Company old and mare colt in Class 9; reducing the have adopted all the modern improvements in

lowing resolution:

Resolved, That the sum of \$2,500 be offered as speed premiums; to be divided into prizes and the classes arranged by a committee to consist of A. J. Dean, E. Fifield and C. W. Young; the entrance to be ten per cent of prizes, with not less than five entries in each class.

The resolution was adopted. Division C same as last year. Amount of

premiums reduced in Class 25 and on lambs in Classes 23 and 24. Division D same as last year. Division E same as last year, with White Wyandottes, White Plymouth Rocks, Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, Rose-Comb White Leghorns and Minorcas added. Division F reported with few changes. Division G with a few slight changes. Division H with a few premiums on imple. ments str:cken out. Divisions I, J, K, L, M, F, and O, remain the same. Division P reported same as last year, excepting that Agricultural Salt is left out. Division Q same as last year. Division R (Horticultural Department) same as in 1886, with a few additions. Rules were also adopted to

govern this division. The following resolution was offered by Mr. Sharp, and adopted:

Resolved. That the Business Committee authorized to make such arrangements as they may deem expedient and desirable or a public sale at auction at the annual Fair of any of the several breeds of cattle orses, sheep or swine recognized in the premium list, under such rules and regula-

tions as they may prescribe. The report of the Committee on Confernce with the Horticultural Society was taken from the table, and upon motion

adopted. Mr. Wells offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Locating Committee e instructed to select Jackson as the place or holding the next fair, provided that a satisfactory contract can be sponsible parties; that at least the sum of ifteen hundred dollars shall be expended n the repair of the buildings thereon and new buildings, the putting of the said grounds in repair, and in putting the buildings in suitable condition for the holding of the Fair; the expenditure of the said money to be in a manner satisfactory to the Busi less Committee; the grounds to be free of

Cattle-I. H. Butterfield.

Horses-G. W. Phillips. Speed Department-W. H. Cobb. Sheep-D. W. Howard. -John Lessiter. Poultry—J. Q A. Burrington Miscellane Art—W. J. Baxter.

Music-M. P. Anderson. Children's Department—M. P. Anderson Needle Work-L D. Watkins. Manufactures-Henry Fralick. Agricultural-A. F. Wood. Machinery-

Farm Implements-C. W. Young and H . Hanford. Dairy Department-J. P. Shoemaker. Vehicles-F. L. Reed. Bees and Honey—M. J. Gard. Forage—E. W. Rising. Horticultural-L D. Watkins

Gates-William Ball. The committee then adjourned.

IS HE RIGHT?

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer I notice in the issure of January 2d, that Eyes 64189, out of Princess 18th by Fennell in the letter written by Congressman Ford Duke (46070), Princess 10th by imp. Kirk he says: "In 1867, at the time the high levington Duke (41768)-Princess by 2d tariff went into effect, there were 4,028,767 of Wetherby (21618)—running to imp. Fensheep in the State of Michigan." I turn to nell Duchess 5th by 13th Duke of Oxford the report of the Tenth Census and find that in 1870 there were only 1,985,906. If made, growthy animal, and with his high Mr. Ford is correct the sheep business had breeding from a Bates standpoint ought to wonderful growth in our State in a short time, for in 1860 there were only 1,271,743, and in the intervening years between 1867 and 1870 a more wonderful decline in num- | Wiley, both red. bers of 2,042,861.

He also says that "The wool crop of the

United States does not exceed two per cent of our entire agricultural produc tion. Therefore if the wool tariff benefits the farmer it benefits him on two per cent of his crop." Farmers, think of that reasoning and see if it is correct Wool growers, as a rule, do not raise cotton ugar cane, rice, etc., nor do they pay a tariff n their wheat, potatoes, fruit, meat, etc. anless it is through the high price paid for labor; and the free traders dare not say that their scheme will lower the price of labor for if it does, where is the advantage if less price is paid for what one consumes it the amount with which to purchase is proportionately diminished? Does it not look a little mixed? Are they trying to grind the farmer on two sides by compelling him to take a lower price for what he produces and at the same time compel him to pay high wages for labor to produce it? But these free trade doctors do not agree in their message says, in the case of small flocks of 50 sheep that produce 300 lbs of wool, the 12 cents per pound of tariff puts in the farmer's pocket \$36, but when he buys the winter clothes for his family they "increase in price more than sufficient to sweep away all the tariff profit he received upon the wool he produced and sold." Let us see If this is correct. There are about 250,000,-000 pounds of wool produced in this coun try annually. Charge the farmers 12 cents duty on the whole of it and we have \$30, 000,000. Divide this amount between 60, 000,000 population and it amounts to 50 cents each. If the farmers' fam lies average six persons, then, according to the President's reasoning, his share of the burden is just \$3, which leaves in his pocket \$33 of tariff thoney, which today wil buy, in our Michigan fowns, a good farmlowing standing committees, which were er's suit of woolen clothes, two boys' woolen suits, and woolen flannel erlough for the whole family. Had we not better Aprisider these things before we accept the assortions of some as true? N. A. CLAPP. Wixon, Jan. 6th, 1888,

AT the annual directors' meeting of the

Peninsular White Lead and Color Works the

following officers were elected for the ensu

ing year: Wm. C. Williams, President; R. P.

Williams, Vice-President; H. C. Clark, Audi-

for: J. S. Farrand, Jr., Treasurer; A. S.

Brooks, Secretary. This company has been

running successfully under the management

of Farrand, Williams & Co. for the past nine

months and was organized into a stock com

pany on Dec. 31st, with a capital stock of

\$100,000, \$75,000 of which is paid in. Their

facilities for manufacturing dry colors and

pure paints are unsurpassed by any concern

in the United States and in fact are superio

to all of the old manufacturers of paints in

connected with the railroad, gives them unusual advantages for shipping and receiving goods. Taking everything into consideration t can be safeley said that they can compete successfully with any paint manufacturers in the United States. Mr. D. A. Harrison, who has been with Farrand, Williams & Co. as traveling salesmen for the past seven years, has been appointed acting manager. His many friends throughout the State and elsewhere will be pleased to hear of his promotion. The company were very fortunate in securing for their superintendant Mr. C. T. Abeil, who has been a practical color-maker in the East for a greal many years, and was superintendent of one of the oldest factories

TRANSFERS OF SHEEP.

tecorded in the Michigan M. S. B. Association.

in the country previous to his coming here.

Thos Smith to Job Sleight, Bath, ram T mith 118: to R Smith, Dexter, ram do 122. W H Bertram to O L Morgan, Hillsdale, ram W H Bertram 85, 109

T M Southworth to A J Tiffany, Jonesville ram TM S 262.

L Bassett to S Bassett, Salvne, ram L Bassett 117; to Geo Lindsley, Saline ram to 12; C Brown, Saline, ram do 119; to E Rogers. aline, ram do 110

Seth Frost to James Gamage, Marlette, rain O Frost 41; to True Bros, Armada, ewe JS Wood to N N Forsuch, Aleline, Texas

ght ram: J S Wood 48, 55, 77, 74, 73, 54, 48,

T M Southworth to W J Shauguiss, Angola, A Bentley to M V B Hosner, Walled Lake,

C N Holkins to Chas White, Jonesville, ram N H 28: to Geo Dibble, Adams, ram do 30: to Wm Burns, Allen, ram do 37; t Litchfield ram do 46; to H Stamber Burns, Allen, ram do 37; to J Wade ram do 51; to John Watson, Litchfield, ram E A Birchard 275.

J D Studley to Martin L Upp, California, am J D Studley 58.

Stock Notes MR. H. W. DARLING, of Orland, reports the following recent sales of Short-

horns from his herd. To M. N. Trefry, Windfield, bull 4th Duke of Thompkins, by Sharon Duke 71765 dam 5th Rose of Canefield by Mazurka's Treble Duke 24001; 24 dam. 5 h Daisy of Canefield by Airdrie Royal 18853, and tracing to imported Cleopatra by Pdot (497.)

To C.D. Blair, Napoleon, 3d Duke of Tompkins, by Sharon Dake 71765, dam 2d R is-Leaf of Canefield by Airdrie Roya! 18853. tracing to imp. Cleopatra by Pilot (497).

To Albert Adams, Onondaga, bull Romuus, by Sharon Duke 71765, dam Laurentia. by Famous Rodney 34233; 2d daw, Susan 3d by Don Juan 60604, tracing to imp. White Rose by Publicola (1348). Mr. Darling reports a good demand for

young bulls. The young bull he purchas-

ed at the sale of Mr. Richard Gibson of Del-

aware, Ont., is doing finely, and Mr. Darling expresses himself as highly pleased with him. MR. WILLIAM BALL, of Hamburg, has sold to William McNeil, of Midland Co., the Rose of Sharon bull 7th Duke of Huron River, by Renick Wild Eyes 64189, out of Rosette 5th by Lord Barrington 2d 30115, tracing to imp. Rose of Sharon by Belvedere. Also to S. H. Ellinwood, of Fenton, Mich., the young Fennell Duke bull, Fennell Duke of Hamburg, by Renick Wild

21604). This young bull is light red, a well

do a good deal of good to his present owner. Mr. Ball has two other young bulls ready for service, a Young Phyllis and a Miss

NEWS SUMMARY,

Michigan.

Bancroft's school-house went up in smoke Lansing will have a complete fire alarm legraph within 90 days.

The Three Oaks featherbone factory made \$20,000 worth of corsets and 200,0000 whips last year. A Williamston lady sold 370 dozens of eggs

ecently shipped from Northville to London.

in 1887, laid by her flock of 40 hens, receiving \$45.84 for them. S. Soper, of Pontiac, lately sold 26 old sheep ich cost him \$45, for \$115. They weighed

110 pounds each. ice on Devil's Lake, where they have built e-houses 400x30.

acres of cucumbers if the projected pickle factory materializes.

ery neat and acceptable New Year's offer ng to its subscribers. dean of the medical department of the Michigan University.

Cedar Springs had a prize-fight between ontario and Wisconsin parties. The town sn't proud of it, however. O vosso is reaching out after the Morton Manufacturing Company located at Rome

The latter town will have to bustle or it will get left, too. The St. Clair river is closed with ice, and on the 11th, for the first time in ten months, the steamer Mary failed to make her trip be

tween St. Clair and Port Huron. The Grand Rapids Democrat says the exhi ition of the Poultry and Pet Stock Asso ion was a fine one, but the attendance no as large as it ought to have been.

Harbor Springs Indians are at Washington, ooking for Congressman Fisher, before whom they wish to lay heir grievances. has dodged them successfully so far. L. Stauley, according to the Eccentric, has

just soid three of the best cattle that ever went out of Birmingham, They were grade Shorthorns and weighed 5,100 pounds. Shipments of iron from the Upper Peninsula show a gross production of 4,667,672 tons. The total product of All the iron mines in the Lake Superior region up to 1888, is 25,183,592

Coldwater has had two deaths from mails nant sipatheria, the disease being brought to the city by a German from Cleve, and, who exposed a whole coach-full of passengers en

A re ident of this city who drew \$10,000 in lottery a year ago has spent every cent in horse-racing, wine, etc. All he has left is a roker constitution and the me

The State Agricultural Society will offer \$2 500 in premiums in the speed classes at the coming fair. The Society decides the agricultural fair cannot thrive without the agriltural hoss trot.

The East Saginaw Herald's market quotes tomatoes at 20 cents and grapes at 3½ cents per pound. Reconstruct your market report, brother Herald, before somebody less charitable says "Rats."

An incendiary fire wiped out the amount of premiums offered in Classes 19 machinery and building construction. Their ste Marie on the 12th. This was the largest mill at the Sault, employing 100 men eight

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H. M. Osborne, proprietor of Osborne's four mills four miles west of Ann Arbor, made an assignment recently. Farmers of the vicinity are the principal creditors. Liabilities about \$12,000.

acres of land along the river front at St. Joseph. This is not considered so remarkable es the fact that he don't tell anybody; what he proposes to do with it.

The editor of the Pontiac Bill Poster feeds

the interests of clean journalism. Port Huron's poormaster has been con-

vinced of the fact that he has distributed the vinced of the fact that he has distributed the funds for the relief of the poor among forty families who are amply able to take care of themselves. Some of those relieved spent the order for funds for livery hire.

Adrian has an "anti-corset society, com-posed of young men who solemnly swear up-on a patent office report that they will never, no never, marry a girl who wears the wicked, soul-destroying corset. It is expected the city will soon be surrounded by a rampart of

A short time ago Evergreen, one of Madam Marantette's running team, died of pinkeye. Now Major Banks, the other runner, has died of the same disease. The horses were sick at Buffalo, but were considered well enough to send home to Mendon, where Madam lives, but the change was too much for them. Paw Paw suffered a severe loss last week Paw Paw suffered a severe loss has week, by a fire which destroyed the finest brick buildings in the place. The Sherman House, Savings bank, three stores, the office of the True Northerner, and other establishments were completely wiped out, and \$150,000 will

not cover the loss. The insurance is light. A lady of this city was called upon during A lady of this city was called upon during the recent coid snap by a tattered tramp, who besought her to sew a button on his ragged overcoat. Out of pity she consented and let him note the house. She left the room for needle and thread, and when she returned the tramp and a silver watch which had been on the table were hoth missing.

on the table were both missing. Henry Densham, of Groveland, says the Henry Densham, of Groveland, says the Holly Advertiser, lost a horse the other day under conditions which led to a post mortem examination. The stomach was found to contain a lump that appeared stone-like, weighing 3½ pounds. Dr. Wade examined the lump, and says it was caused by the horse eating dirt, which accumulated and became a solid chunk.

came a solid chunk. The cause of the outbreak of typhoid fever The cause of the outbreak of typnoid tever in the State Prison at Jackson, and the alarming prevalence of the disease throughout the city, is variously ascribed to impure water from shallow wells, earth closets, and at the prison, the opening of an old burial place adjacent to the prison, where a new building is being constructed. Later accounts attribute the cause to the accidental breaking acto a sewer while digging a cellar.

W. H. Jewell, of Assyria, once a prominen and talented man, was found dying in a woodshed in Hastings on the 12th. He had been drinking freely for a week, and the day he died bought 25 cents worth of morphine which he took, presumably to sleep off the effects of the liquor. When found he was nearly frozen. Mr. Jewell was a man of great natural ability, but his unfortunate appetite for liquor could not be controlled, and ruined the bright promise of earlier

a man chamma to be agent to a popular syclopee in called on about 20 teachers of Grand Rapids, and telling his business, persuaded them to write their names in his book, saying he would see them again in refset of 10 books at \$2 each, and a man to collect the \$20. The teachers refuse to pay and the "agent" threatens suit. The chances are that if he can't scare them into paying

The value of the furniture manufactured was \$5,349,000. In addition, the factories made \$170,000 worth of furniture ornaments, \$40,000 worth of mattreases, \$175,900 worth of pianos, \$12,000 worth of rattan goods, \$25,50.000 worth of carpet sweepers and 6,000 tons of excelsic expet sweepers and about one of the significance of the engaged in the business is set at 5,000, and there have been on strikes or assignments during the year. The prospects for another prosperous year are regarded as excellent.

Mideral oils exported last year were valued at \$45,231,988 The United States exported breadstuffs to the value of \$158.301.708 in 1887.

Ex-President Garfield's mother is reported to be dying at the old homestead at Mentor. The New York Stock Exchange will try to freeze out the bucket-shops. They will try

10,000 worth.

A socialist plot against the life of the Crown Prince of Germany has been discoverthe 14th. It was located in the wholesale ed.

The barns of the Meriden, Conn., horse

railway company were burned last week, and 50 horses incinerated.

It will require \$50,000.000 to build the Tehuantepec ship canal, of which the United States will furnish \$15,000,000

Alabama has let by confract the labor of 700 comvicts to the Tennessee Iron & Coni Company, who have mines near Birmingham.

Poisoned pork caused the death of three persons fiving near Selma. Ala., and the serious, possibly fatal illness of two others, last week.

The 11th inst. was the "coldest day of the season" so far, the thermometer being 28 degrees below at St. Paul, and 50 below at Wisnings. It is claimed the British authorities have

been sending paupers to the United States b way of Canada. John Bull must stop it, Un

The Boston gas companies are going to sonsolidate, and make consumers kick yet more vigorously. The companies own \$24,-000,000 in property.

The schooners Wm. Parsons and Peter D Smith which sailed from Gloucester, Mass., the 18th of last November, have been given up for lost. Five widows and 19 orphans are

Wool-growers, manufacturers and dealers, representing a capital of \$100,000,000, met at Washington last week, to unite upon an ex-

pression of their feeling relative to the wool The Conshocton tube works at Norristown,

Pa., have shut down because of nability to obtain coal. Two hundred men are idle, and some targe contracts are lost in conse-Charles Arbuckle, the millionaire coffee

merchant of New York, must pay Miss Campbell \$45.000 for asking her to marry him and then refusing to perform his part of the contract.

Nineteen of the 21 manufacturers of reapers, mowers and binders in the United States met at Chicago last week, and organized a National Association, with Lewis Miller, of Akron, O., president.

An alarm of fire was given in the Irving public school at Chicago last week, and the milding rapidly filed with smoke. The training of the pupils prevented a stampe ie, and the 1,000 pupils flied out in an orderly man-ner, discipline ovescoming their fear.

The Louisville Courier-Journal has been truggling with a strike of its compositors.

The owners have got their mad up and made the office a non-union office. They will take any of the old men back, but independent of the union and if they don't come back will fill the vacancies with printers from other

I IAMOND CRYSTAL SALT

The purest, strongest, dryest and whitest salt yet produced; the very best for the table and dairy. One butter maker who made Jeptha Wade, of Cleveland, has bought 36 over 14,000 pounds of butter in 1887 and sold it at an average of 30 cents per pound used the Diamond Crystal Salt and pro-Kent County supervisors denounce the legislative enactment taxing mortgages as iniquitous and oppressive, and will not invest in record books until the Supreme Court is heard from on the Sanilac County case. nounced it the best salt he ever used. Many ton salt and not one-third as much moisture The editor of the Pontiac Bill Poster reess all of that class of communications which expose the sins of others under the safe shield of an incognito, to the office cat. That's shield of an incognito, to the office cat. That's tough on the feline, but a good thing to do in is cheap and all can afford the best. Dairy men can't afford to use a salt strongly impregnated with lime, neither can any one afford to use a salt for cooking or table use that contains much lime.

Ask your grocers for this salt, insist upo An electric railroad is proposed between Detroit and Mt. Clemens. Property owners will be asked for \$40,000 in aid of the road, which it is estimated will cost \$250,000, if it is ever built on anything but paper. The round trip it is thought can be made in two ed only by the

DIAMOND CRYSTAL SALT COMPANY. St. Clair, Michigan.

the 12 inmates, but was fearfully burned himself.

Senator Ingalls' residence at Atchison, Ks., was burned on the 12th, while the entire fam-ily was absent at Washington. The house was one of the largest in the State, and con tained the Senator's library, one of the finest and largest west of the Mississippi, being particularly voluminous and valuable in the like of political literature.

Hiram Walker & Sons give the Sandwich & Windsor Agricultural Society \$600 to be given as premiums for field crops of grains and for horses and cattle. These prizes have been given for several years, and the results shown in the better culture and tillag practiced by farmers, who are very earnes in their competition for the awards.

The individual who so ingeniously swindle residents of the city of Mexico out of \$30.000 by a spurious advance sale of tickets to Patti's concerts was arrested at New York last week. His name was Charles Bourton, and he is said to be one of the most successfu and dangerous of confidence men, having op erated successfully all over Europe.

The olizzard of last week was the most severe known in the Northwest for some years. Railroads were blockaded and travel suspended. Live stock has suffered severely. Three persons were frozen to death at Omaha, two at Marysville, two children returning from school were overcome by the cold and perished at Inwood, Ia., and Emil Gilbertson, of Chicago, was lost on the prairie near Hitchcock, Dak.

The breaking of a switch-rod at Bradford. Mass., on the Boston & Maine railroad, derailed to cars of an express train going at a high rate of speed, on the 10th, and the coaches crashed into the tank house, where the section hands were eating their dinner. The two cars telescoped, and the tank house was piled on top of them. Nine persons were killed outright and 14 badly wounded, some of whom will probably die.

The strike in the Shenandoah coal district will result in a coal famine in the very heart of the coal region. The strikers have been refused credit at the stores operated by the coal companies, indeed it could hardly be expected that the companies would strengthe that popular act known as "repenting eisure.

an actual suit.

Last year was the largest on record in point of furniture output at Grand Rapids.

The value of the furniture manufactured wes \$5,349,000 1. the fact that Judge Spicer, of the United States Court, has declared such interest usury, and the loans for feited. In the southwest there is said to be \$200,000,009 invested in this manner.

The armory at Columbus, O., was burne during the exhibition of the Ohio Poultry and Pet Stock Association within its walls. There were 300 dogs on show, composing individuals valued all the way from \$10,000 down, the whole exhibit being listed at over \$50,000. Two famous dogs valued at \$10,000 each were swed. The finest specimen of the St. Bernard breed in America, worth \$1,500, and the whole of the Alta kennel of St. Bernards, owned at Toledo, were burned. The loss to the State by destruction or arms and armory, s set at \$15,000.

Foreign.

Russia is going to spend 851,242,423 roubles

The condition of the Crown Prince of Gernany is said to be improving.

The condition of Emperor Williams's health

is precarious. He has catarrh of the stomach and is much troubled with insomnia.

A dense fog enveloped the southern coast of England last week, delaying travel and causing numerous fatalities. Forty vessels were fog-bound in the Mersey, service of packet lines discontinued and vasail for New York did not leave. ued and vessels due t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

If you want the best garden you have ever had, you must sow

MAULE'S SEEDS.

There is no question but that Maule's Garden Seeds are unsurpassed. Their present popularity in almost every county in the United States shows it, for I now have customers at more than 22,500 post-offices. When once Clydesdale, English Shire and sown, others are not wanted at any price. Over one-quarter of a million copies of my new Catalogue for 1888 have been mailed already. Every one pronounces it the most original and readable Seed Catalogue ever published. It

contains among other things cash prizes for premium vegetables, etc., to the amount of \$2500, and also beautiful illustrations of over 500 vegetables and flowers (15 being in SUGAR

colors). These are only two of many striking features. You should not think of Purchasing any Seeds this Spring before sending for it. It is

1711 Filbert St. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Munroe, Conn., was awakened by flame and smoke in the building. He alarmed the house, but found the immates insensible from the effects of the smoke. By almost super
Tyery Farmer's Wife Wants IT.

Good reliable man with some knowledge of horse, but found the immates insensible from the effects of the smoke. By almost super
S.A. BACON Grand Rapids, Ohio. 631-26t

Good reliable man with some knowledge of horse swill give steady employment to the right man. Address W. B. Offo, 19-3t

Charlotte, Mich.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PENIASULAR WHITE LEAD AND COLOR WORKS

DRY CCLOR MAKERS.

and Manufacturers of Fine Pure Paints for House Painting and Decorating, Superfine Coach Colors in Japan, Fine Pure Colors in Oil, Railway Paints, Priming, Filling, Rough Stuff and Surfacers, Pure Ready Mixed Paints, White and Tinted Leads, Carriage Paints Ready for Use, Quick Drying, in Nine Colors, Dipping & Paste Paints for Wagon Makers and Agricultural Implement Makers.

We offer special inducements to large buyers on Peninsular Permanent Red, Vermilions, Chi sens and Yellows, Man'te Leaf Permanent Green, Prussian, Chinese. Seel and oluble se Pink, Lakes, Pulp Colors. Walt Paper Colors and other specialties for grinders, paper turers, lithographers, etc. Peninsular non-corrosive iron filler and seel color paints des) for founders, machinists, engine builders, etc. Peninsular Wood Fillers are warn gine builders, etc. Peninsula, Wood Fillers are warranted Correspondence solicited.

FARRAND, WILLIAMS & CO., General Agents, Detroit. Factory on Leib St., from Transit R. R. to River Front, Detroit, Mich.

Merrill & Fifield, Bay City, Mich.



At the head stands Clarence Grove (9709), an imported son of The Grove 3d. dam Ruby by Spartan (5009); assisted by Tom Wilton (9322), a son of the great Lord Wilton and full brother to Mr. sertram's Sir Wilfred. Such cows as Lovely 2d. Fairy Lass 2d. Grace 3d. Fair Maid 4th by Chancellor 5310. Greenhorn 5th by Pairy Prince, Barcelona Queen by Horace 5th, three grand helfers by Hesiod (6481), and others of equal merit,

Choice Young Stock For Sale at Reasonable Prices. Write for Particulars.

CHAMPION GOLD MEDAL STUD. Cleveland Bays and English Shires No pampered old stock or worn out exhibition stallions. Our stallions mostly imported as yearlings, are grown on our own farms, and thoroughly acclimated, insuring the best results in the stud from the start.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS. Being crowded for room for the next Ninety Days we will make EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES TO REDUCE OUR HERD OF CATTLES A grand opportunity to secure foundation stock at a low figure. Send for an illustrated Descriptive Pamphlet and mention this paper.

GEO. E. BROWN & CO., Aurora, Kane Co., Illinois,

More Imported and Bred than by any other Eight Establishm 511 PURE-BREDS Now Actually on Hand. Experience and Facilities Combined for Furnishing Best Stock of Both Breeds at Reasonable Prices. Separate Catalogues for each breed, with history of same, Say which is wanted, Address M. W. DUNHAM, WAYNE, DU PAGE CO., ILLINOIS.

DOOR PRAIRIE LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION,



DOOR VILLAGE, LA PORTE CO., INDIANA, Clydesdales and Cleveland Bays.

Stock selected with reference to Style, Action and Quality, combined with good pedigrees. 52 imported in July. 100 ca hand. Prices Reasonable.

AUCTIONSALE HELLO!!!

Entire Herd Goes! No Reserve!

I shall offer for sale in the City of Marshall, at WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25th, 1888,

at 10 o'clock, a, m. my entire herd of Shorthorn cattle, as I intend moving west. These cattle comprise some highly bred females of popular faa ilies, a few five young bulls, the offering embrach g altogether 33 head of all ages. The cattle to be sold originated in such herds as those of very & Murphy, James Chorn, T. W. Harvey, R. G. Dunn, A. J. Streeter and other well-known breeders Every animal guaranteed as represented, and the entire herd as a talogued without an exception will be sold if bid on. The cattle are in good shape, sound and healthy.

TERMS—One year's time on good bankable.

TERMS—One year's time on good bankable paper. Catalogues to be had on application.

JAMES CONLEY.

Marshall, Mich.

WM. CONLEY, Manager. J. A. MANN, Auctioneer

STOCK AND GRAIN FARM FOR SALE.

Contains about 250 acres: 170 acres und r high Contains about 250 acres: 170 acres und r high state of cultivation, balance in meadow and timber; new house, good fences, three good wells with living water on two sides the farm; new Perkins windmill: situated only two miles southeast of the village of White Pigeon. Price only \$50.00 per acre; terms one-half down with five years time on balance at six per cent interest. Possession given April 1st. For further particulars address Inspection is invited. Stock for sale at resonable prices. Every animal guaranteed represented. The prospects for Shorthorns at better to-day than at any time in the past for T. E. CLAPP, Banker

A Good Stock and Grain Farm For Sali Contains about one hundred and eighty-six acres one hundred and forty of which are improved balance in timber. A good orchard and goobuildings on the place. Situated two miles northand three west of the village of St. Johns, Clinton County. For further particulars and terms in quire of R. B. CARUSS, mrh2t' St. Johns. Mich.

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- BREEDER OF -

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Byron, shiawassee Co., Mich.

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AMES D. HOTSFORD, Oscools, Centre, Livingston Co. Breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns, registered and grade Merino Sheep. Stock for Sale. June3-ly GREENWOOD STOCK FARM JAMES MOORE, Milford, Oakland Co., Mich breeder of Shorthorn Cattle of leading tribes lerd headed by Gloster Wild Eyes 56239. Als Hambletonian and Percheron horses, Highlan Scotch sheep and Jersey Red swine. Poland China Swine a Specialty.

-AND -

Stock recorded in Ohio Poland China Record Correspondence and inspection invited. OHN McKAY, Komeo, Macomb Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls and heifers or sale. Correspondence solicited. B. G. BUELL. Little Prairie Ronde, Cass Co., Mich. BREEDING

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N. OLMSTED, Burr Oak Farm, Muir. Ionia Co., breeder of Shorthorns. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. jai-1y M. DAVIDSON, Tecumsen, Lenawee County breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. A few choic young females for sale. Also some young bulls Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

B. HAYES, Eldorado Stock Farm, oreeder of Shorthorns of the Young Mary, Phyllis, stc., families. Young animals for sale. Also preeder of Norman Percheron stock with imp. Eldorado at the head of the stud. Correspondence solicited. P. O. address Muir Ionia Co. dlly

The following families represented in the he-SNOW & SON, Oaklawn Park Stock Farm,
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Phyllis, Golden Pippin and White Rose.

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H. ELLINWOOD, Rose Corners, P. O. ad dress Fentonville, Genesee Co., breeder of shorthorns. Stock of both sexes for sale. Cor-respondence will receive prompt attention. n26 20 THE COLLEGE FARM, Agricultural Col-Three year old roan Young Mary bull, Ren-renuto 2d 72817. Well bred, good individual, sure stock getter, kind and all right in every cespe t. Also two young recorded bulls, sired by the above bull, will be sold cheap if taken lege, Mich., breeds Shorthorn cattle, Berk-shire and Poland-China swine, Merlino and Sould down sheep. A choice lot of animals always on sale at very reasonable prices. Address Sam'i Johnson, Sup't of the Farm. \$28-19

M. BALL, Hamburg, Livingston Co., breed-of Shorthorns. Principal families: Rose of Sharon, Young Mary; Young Phyllis and Cruik-shank. Also breeder of thoroughbred American Merinos of the best blood as well as the most thoroughly practical.

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The rapid growth of Owosso so encroaches upon our city breed ng farm that we have platted it for sale which necessitates a sale of the above number of horses, among them being Jo Gavin 564 and 12 of this year's foals, together with all the unsold stock in our catalogue for 1887 from No. 1 to No. 42 inclusive except Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 19 and 20. Now is the time to get Napoleous reasonable. Holstein-Friesians.

CHAS. F. GILLMAN, 'Fenfeid Stock Farm' Pewamo. Breeder and dealer in thor-oughbred Holstein Friesian Cattle and Merino

V SEELEY, North Farmington, Oakland Co., breeder of Holstein-Friesians. Stock for sale of the famous Ykems family. Ykems 322 (D. F. Herd Book) at head of the herd. Cor respondence will receive prompt attention. au10tf SHORT HORNS

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Mr. H. E. Boardman by Mr. Cornelius Baldwin, of Ohio. Choice animals for sale.

All Jackson P. O., breeder of Essex swine and Plymouth Rock poultry.

DIRECTORY

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CATTLE.-Shorthorns.

of Clark" at the head of herd. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Also registered Merino sheep

GEORGE W. STUART, Grand Blanc, Gene

A see Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorn Cattle, Registered Merino Sheep, and Jersey Red Swine. Correspondence solicited. ja17-1y*

SMITH BROS. Eagle, Meadow Brook herd of Jerseys. Stock of the highest quality and of the best strains Houdan chickens. s30-1y

W. J. G. DEAN, Hanover, high-class Jerseys of the Rioter-alphes and Grand Duke Aleris strains. Pedro Star M336, son of Pedro 3187, at the head of the herd. Registered Merino 88 by

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A J. CHANDLER. breeders of Shorthorn cattle, Shropshire sheep and Essex swine. Stock for sale, Correspondence solicited. Jerome THOMAS FOSTER, Eim Grove Stock Fair Flint, Genesee Co., breeder of Hereford as the (Lord Berwick 2d at head), Cotswold as Shropshire Sheep, Berkshire swine, Road as Trotting horses, with stalllons Flint and Mambrino Gift, Jr., in the stud, with eleven marrer Mambrino and Hambletonian breeding Stock 1927 D. Deciarmo. dignand, Carland Co.,

1. breeder of Shortnorn Cattle. Stock farm half a mile north of station. Voung stockfor sale at reasonable prices. A. J. COOK, Owose, breeder of Shorthorn Sheep, Stock for sale. Write for prices and breeding.

A. LEELAND, Rose Corners, Oakland Co, breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Stock of both sexes for sale. Correspondence solicited. P. O address Fenton, Genesee county. G. HART, Lapeer, breeder of Perchero, and Standard-bred Trotting horses; Devon. Galloway and Hereford cattle; Merino sheep and Cheshire hogs. All stock registered. Farm adjoining city limits; residence, and breeding and sale stables in the city. Come or write me. A of Shorthorn Cattle. Good families repre-cented. Bull Major Craggs at head of herd Choice young buils for sale

Galloways.

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JOHN J. BUSH, Lansing breeder of and dealer in Pure. Bred Galloway Cattle, I have one of the largest and finest bred herds in Michigan to select from. Correspondence so-C. cattle Familier

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M. DEAN, Maple Avenue Stock Farm, Pewamo, Ionia Co., breeder and dealer in Improved American Merinos. All stock registers and descended from Vermont flocks. Also registered Poland China Swine. Stock for sale. Correspondence colicited.

A. GIBONEY, Kalamazoo, breeder of reg I istered Merino sheep. Size, form, length and density of fleece specialities. Young stool for sale at low prices. Correspondence solicit ed jn10-3m S. BURNETT & SON, breeder of Short-horn cattle. All stock registered. Residence, four and a half miles east of Bancroft. Shia-wassee Co. Stock for sale TAMES MEGREGOR & SON, Metamor

O. THOMPSON, Romeo, Macomo County, breeder of Thoroughbred Registered Merin Sheep; also Poland-China Hogs. Stock for sale Correspondence solicited. HENRY BROOKS, Brooks Farm, Wixon, breeder of Shorthorn cattle. The following families represented: Pomona, Rose of Sharon and Phyllis. Correspondence promptly answered.

S. WOOD, Saline, Washtenaw Co., breede) of Vermont and Michigan registered thorough bred Merino Sheep. Stock for sale.

H. HINDS, Stanton, Montcalm Co., breed, er of Shorthorn Cattle and American Mering

R HATHAWAY, Addison, Lenawee Co., Michael Breeder of thoroughbred American Merina sheep, registered in Vermont and Michigan Registers. Rams and Ewes for sale of my own breeding, together with selections from some of the

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EMERY A. GARLOCK, Howell, breeder and dealer in imported and Michigan bree registered shropshire sheep. Choice young breeding ewef and rams always for sale at moderate prices. Residence in Genoa, one mile east and one-half mile south of Howell, Mich.

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J. LESSITEK, Cole. Cananad Co., precuer of Shropshire D. Sheep, registered and un registered; also Shorthorn Cattle. Stock for sale at rea-onable prices and terms. ROBERT R. SMITH, Howell, breeder of

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A W. COOLEY, Coldwater, Branch Co A, breeder of pure Berkshire hogs of the largest size and very best strains. Pigs and young breeding stock for sale at reasonable prices. All of my breeders are reorded in the American Berkshire Record. When for prices

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A. Poland-China swine. All breeders recorded in Ohio P. C. Record. Choice stock for sale A. LIMBECK.Dowagiac, breeder of Park, bred Poland-Chinas. Choice sows bred to my prize boar to farrow in April or sale cheap. All stock in Ohlo F. C. Record. Write for prices

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GEO. R. GREEN, Ravenna, Muskegan Co. of breeder of Poland China swine. All stook bred fr manimals recorded in Ohio Poland China Record. Write for prices. F. HARRINGTON, Paw Paw, breeder of pure-bred Poland-Chinas. All stock in Ohis P. C. Record. Breeding stock not akin for salt Also breeding registered Merino sheep. Correspondence invited.

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Chester-Whites.

C. A. SEARING, Lyons, Ionia Co., breeder and shipper of Chester White swine, Oxfor Down sheep and Shorthorn cattle. All stock recorded. Correspondence solicited and personal inspection invited. Reduced rates by express W. TUBBS, Delhi Mills, Washtenaw Co.
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M. HILBERT, North Lansing, breeder trains of blood. All breeding stock recorded. Stock for sale.

- ORSES.-Draft and Trotting.

BENTON BREEDING STABLES, W. B. Otto, proprietor. Charlotte, breeder of Percheron horses, pure breeds and grades; Imp'd Constant and Sultan in the stud. Young stock of all ages and a choice lot of mares from three to four years old in foal. Prices with the times.

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Drahmas, Langshans: P. Rocks, Wyandottes,
Japanese, Royal Pekin and Golden Seabrighs
bantams. Toulouse and Embden geese. Rouen
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Peari Guineas, and dealer in cage birds. Also
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stock for sale and eggs 17 season 1937-

C. ARMS. Portland, breeder of high-class Light and Dark Brahmas: 200 cnoice Lights for sale; can a so spare a few Darks from my imported cock Gladstone as I am crowded for room. I will give prices that will astonish you. Don't fail to write bef. re buying. n21-26t

PROPRIETORS OF -LAKE VIEW " STOCK FARM



Breeders of pure bred Poland China swine and registered Merino sheep. Swine recorded in C. P. C. Record. Our herd is one of the finest and best bred herds in the State, and has taken more premiums at the Michigan State Fair in the pass the years than any other herd. We breed only from animals of fine quality, as well as gitt-edged pedigrees. We have now for sale a superior levoly young boars and sows, dark in color, and of fine quality. Prices reasonable. Write, or cownand see us. Special rates by express.

FIFTY HEAD OF

THOROUGHBRED HEREFORDS

Don't be afraid of fancy prices but come and ee the stock or write for prices. JOHN W. FOSTER,

Manager Crapo Farm. Flint, Mich.



ing and individual



winning ewes that I have heretofore refused to offer for sale. Also Rose-Combed B

C. S. BINGHAM. Vernon, Mich.

Four Choice Shorthorn Bulls - AT -MOUND SPRINGS BREEDING FARM.

Bennington, Mich. Plain View Stock Farm. ON SALE-SHROPSHIRES.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS, kema Mooie and Pel families represented. 200 PURE-BRED FOWLS.

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BERKSHIRE SWINE of the most fashionable families. Our herd has won more prizes at the leading fairs of the State than any other herd in the past four years. Pigs in pairs and trios not akin.

SHORTHORNS. The following families are represented in our nerd: Oxford Vanquish, Young Phyllis, Ade

AMERICAN MERINOS.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS!

I have shout Twenty head of any for sale at reasonable prices and on easy terms.
Write for description, prices and records, static what is wanted.
A. L. FORBES,
Stockbridge, Page 198-17



GALLOWAY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION A RTHUR ANDERSON, Wonteith, Ailegan A Co., preeder of Shorthorn cattle, established 15 years, with Romeo 2.750 by 23d Duke of Air-drie and Minnie's Duke by Barrington Duke 3d 87624 at head. Correspondence solicited.

A . WOOD. Saline, breeder of thorough bred Morino sheep. A large stock always on hand. Also Poland-China hogs; herd starter from those of B.G. Buel, of Little Prairie Ronde and G. W. Harrington, of Paw Paw. jal7-ti

SHEEP.-Merinos.

C. R. BACKUS, Springdale Stock Farm. Wil BURLINGAME & SON, Byron, Shiawas-r, see Co., breeders of registered Merino sheet of Rich blood: also Shorthorn cattle Stock for sale. Correspondence invited. I llamston, Ingham Co., breeder of thorough red Snorthorns. Vermont and Michigan bred ferino Sheep and Percheron horses. Stock for ale. Correspondence solicited.

1) M. UHL, Brookside Herd, Perliant. Choice
Shorthorns of the best milking and beef
making qualities for sale Correspondence so
licited. iny30-ly

P. A. BRADEN, Victoria Stock Farm. Bancroft Shiawassee Co., breeder of pure bred Short-horns of the Victoria and Stapleton Lass families with Lord Raspberry 2d 48633 at head of herd Stock for sale Lapeer Co., breeders of thoroughbred registered Merino Sheep. Stock for sale my12-

EVARTS SMITH, Ypsiianti, breeder of the ongbored Merino Sheep, registered in Vermou. Register. Rams and ewes for sale of my own breeding, together with recent selections from some of the best flocks in Vt. Rxamine before purchase elsewhere

W. MILLS, Maple Ave. Stock Farm, Sa P. Inc Washtenaw Co., breeder of Vermon registered thoroughbred sheep. Atwood ram Peerless at head of flock. Also breeder of Poland China swine. Correspondence solicited. OHN C. SHAFP, "Hillside Farm," Jackson.

Breeder of Skorthorn cattle and Poland China swine. Families: Peri Duchess, Rose of Sharon, Young Mary, Gwynne. Victorias, etc., with the straight Rose of Sharon bull, "Sharon buke of Bath No. 6449" at head of herd. Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

O. LOMBARD, Addison, Lenawee Co., breed of or of Vermont and Michigan registered thoroughbred Merino sheep. Stock for sale. Correspondence invited.

EZRA BROWN, Englishville, Ment Countries breeder of Berkehire while of the best knowledge for all took for all

Small Yorkshires

A & H. C. WRIGHT, Grand Blanc, breed-ers of pure-bred Essex swine. Pigs and choice young breeding stock for sale at re-son-able rates. Correspondence invited. stp-mri

SUMMIT POULTRY FARM, devoted exclusively to the raising of standard Plymouth Rock fowls for breeding and exhibition purposes. Prices. for single birds. \$265; pairs, \$3@7.50; trios. \$5@10; one male and five females \$10@20. Address C. F. R. Bellows, Ypsilanti.

L.W.&O BARNES



For Sale Cheap.

Twenty-five heifers and young cows with alves at foot and 25 young bulls from 12 to 18 nonths old. Stock all first class. S me 6 ne mported cows, richly-bred, the blood of Old Horace. The Grove 3d and Lord Wilton.

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Leghorn, wyandotte and Langshan fowis for sale. Inspection invited. Correspondence

onable. Inspection invited and correspondence promptly answered. Address J. W. HIBBARD,







FOR SALE

Sired by Knightly Prince 2d 63283. Prices rea

A number just imported from noted breeders England, record d and young.

Bennington, Shiawassee County, Mich

Sheep of approved breeking. Individual Meris a specialty. Personal inspection invited. Correspondence solicited.

All stock recorded and guaranteed as reprejets.

JERSEY RED, 'OLAND-CHINA, Chester White, Berkshire & York-shire Pigs. Southdown, Cetswold and Oxford Dowr, Sheepand Lambo Scotch Colley Shepherd Pogs and Fancy Ponitys, Bend for Catalogue

Two hundred White Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, P. Cochins, Black Leghorns, Hamburgs, White Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks and Pekia Ducks. Get prices before purchasing elsewhere. Stock warranted. Addre s J. W. SALLARD, 1821.16 Box 463, Romeo, Mich.

Mr. Rapless had received a telegram sum-

moning him to London, and had left by an

"He left a message, saying it was a great

And with this assurance the Major was

forced to be content, though he felt a pre-

"What has brought you back so soon?

"I could not live without you," he, of

course, replied. And then Mr. Rupless

summoned to his aid all his powers of per-

suasion, and with many yows and protesta-

tions of eternal love and undving devotion,

he implored her to elope with him. At first

sentiment of coming danger.

usually cordial greeting.

she inquired."

Poetry.

CHRISTMAS EVE.

Little mother, why must you go? The children play by the white bed-side, The world is merry for Christmastide, And what would you do in the falling snow?

They sleep by now in the ember glow Hushed to dream in a child's delight. For wonders happen on Christmas night; Little mother, why must you go?

The still flakes fall and the night grows late, Oh slender figure and small wet feet, Where do you haste through the lamp-lit st And out and away by the fortress gate?

It is drear and chill where the dear lie dead, Yet light enough with the snow to see, But what would you do with that Christn

At the tiny mound that is baby's bed?

A Christmas-tree, with its tinsel gold !-Oh, how should I not have a thought for thee Ween the children sleep in their dream of glee Poor little grave but a twelvemonth old!

Little mother, your heart is brave, You kiss the cross in the drifted snow. Kneel for a moment, rise and go And leave your tree by the tiny grave. While the living slept by the warm fireside

And the flakes fell white on your Christmas

I think that its angel wept for joy Because you remembe ad the one that died.

FOREVER AND A DAY.

"I love my love forever,

Forever and a day." I full of high endeavor.

She but a frolic fay. We saug this song together Long since in summer weather

This old time lover's lay: 4. I love my love forever

Forever and a day."

"I love my love forever. Forever and a day." And yet we swain did sever

And I was hers for aye! Twas thus our troth we plighted,

'Iwas thus our heaven we sighted When life was in its May;

4. I love my love forever. Forever and a day.'

"I love my love forever, Forever and a day.

And yet we twain did sever. Each went a separate way.

She swore her heart was breaking: I know that mine is aching

E en now, though I am grav I love my love forever.

She loved me for a day.

Miscellaneous.

AN ELOPEMENT AND ITS SEQUEL.

When old Silverton, the teabroker, died in the fullness of years and the odor of city respectability, it was pretty generally prophesied that his widow would not long remain inconsolable. For Mrs. Silverton was but little over thirty, being a good forty years younger than her late husband; she was good-looking, attractive, and without drawbacks in the shape of children. More important, perhaps, than all, she had a comfortable income of six thousand a year which she did not lose in the case of a second marriage. But for some time Mrs. Silverton falsified the predictions of her acquaintances. She removed from the pretentious and doleful splendor of her defunct spouse's mansion at Norwood, and took a pretty little house in Mayfair. With her brother, Major Crasher, she went out much into society-better society, be it said, than old Silverton had been wont to mix withbut for a long time she evinced no intention whatever of changing her condition. Thi act somewhat astonished the quid-nuncs but there were several reasons for her delay in making a fresh matrimonial experiment. To begin with, her first had not been suc cessful, for Silverton was a terrible old cad, and a domestic tyrant to boot: then, the widow was of a romantic and sentimenta disposition, all the more, perhaps, because her first marriage had been one of conven ience; and she determined now to marry ne man with whom she was not in love; and. thirdly, Major Crasher was a very serious obstacle in the way of prospective husbands. This worthy gentleman, in fact, lived upor his sister; he had retired from the army on half-pay at forty, and his whole income did not exceed £400 a year-an amount which needless to say, by no means corresponded with his wants. Hence, he spared no effort to induce his sister to remain in a state of widowhood, and many were the devices to which he resorted in order to gain this end Some of her suitors he absolutely frightened away, for he was a big, ferocious-looking man, and a notorious bruiser; to othersthe impecunious ones-he lent money is small sums, and then dunned them so per sistently that they gave up visiting; and, i he thought a man was really dangerous, he had a knack of picking up some queer de tail about his past life, which, of course, he retailed to Mrs. Silverton, and so on through the list. And, so long as the lady's own affections were not deeply engaged, the Major's plans worked to perfection.

But among the most frequent visitors a the widow's house in Curz in street, was a gentleman who was beyond the reach alike of the Major's threats or persuasions, and for that reason caused the crafty warrior endless uneasiness and perturbation of spirit. And this was the Hon. Percy Rapless, younger brother of the Earl of Coff r The Hon. Percy possessed every qualification calculated to recommend him in female eyes, except cash, character and reputation. Every available sovereign he had long since got rid of, and he subsisted now upon his wits and a few hundreds grudgingly doled out to him by his prother. His character was more than shady, and his in persuading the widow to promise to dealings with the fair sex notoriously scandalous. Still, he was a popular sort of Crasher, he departed for Scotland, swearing scamp; women liked him because he was handsome, amusing, sympathetic, and possessed a number of the small accomplishments which are welcome in the genis tame cat; and men who would not have dreamt of being mixed up with him in money transactions, voted him an excellent liquor and cookery beyond reproach, and companion and a good sportsman. Small the company genial. A week passed very wonder that the Major's heart sank within quickly, and then, one morning, on coming him when this fascinating personage began

to lay siege to the hand and fortune of Mrs.

early train. "Why do you let that fellow hang about you," he inquired one day of his sister. "What fellow?" she asked with assumed bore," said Lord Cofferton; "but that he'd be back in three days or so.' innocence.

"Why, that scamp, Rapless, of course," rowled the Major.

"My dear Alec, because he's so useful. He arranges all my parties for me, and settles the decorations; he's musical, too, and finds out the new waltzes; besides, he has such taste! Look how beautifully he has draped those curtains!"

"Nonsense!" growled the Major. "He's scamp, I tell you! He'd swindle anybody, and, as for women-

"Well, he doesn't swindle me," said Mrs. Silverton, snappishly; "and he knows all the best people, so his reputation doesn't matter. And he does not make love to me, either," she continued, with slightly heightened color, "which is more than I can say for some of your friends."

The Major saw that he had gone too far. "I only meant to warn you, Teresa," he remarked, humbly. "I don't think he is a desirable friend.

"You are always warning me," she retorted, and the subject dropped; but Crasher felt instinctively that there was danger in

she refused point-blank; but as his entreaties grew more pressing, her resistance became feebler. Why not? she reflected. Life had become a bore of late; her lover the air-and he was right. was handsome, fascinating, and of unde-The attractions of the Hon. Percy had, undoubtedly, made a deep impression upon niable family; an elopement was exciting the widow's heart. She was romantic and and romantic, an ordinary marriage would be a humdrum affair, and that inconvenient sentimental, and so was he, when it suited brother of hers would be certain to make his purpose to be so. He quoted poetry to himself a nuisance. Besides, she would be her-Byron, Shelley and De Musset; his revenged on Langton, who had shamefully t ste in window curtains and wall papers neglected her. Finally, she promised to was unimpeachable; he could sing a little, give a definite answer the next day, and play the piano a little, and was never at a Rapless departed in triumph, knowing that loss for conversation. S:ill, she distrusted the battle was won. him, and had it not been for the Major's He called pretty early the following mornwarning,-which, of course, had an effect exactly contrary to that which was intendng, and everything was settled satisfactorily. After many protests, she consented to ed-Mr. Rupless might not have stood so high in her good graces. There was also another reason which disposed her to listen favorably to the Hon. Percy's advances,

start the next evening at 8:05 from Charing-Cross: they would cross to Paris, where she could stay with some friends until a marriage by special license could be arranged; and this was such an eminently feminine the ceremony over, they would go on to one as to require some little elucidation. Among her admirers was a certain John Switzerland, or any other place that seemed suitable for a honeymoon. He was forbid-Langton, a barrister, comparatively briefden to call again at Curzon street, or to atless, poor, reserved and desperately proud. tempt to see her before they met at the sta-Langton came to the little house in Curzon tion: the interval would be spent by both street apparently because he could not help in making their respective preparations. himself: he never made love to the widow. So Rupless departed to see his lawyer, which piqued her not a little; but then he raise some money, and lay in a stock of scarcely ever opened his lips to any other cigarettes and other necessaries for contiwoman-a fact which aroused her interest. nental travel. In the afternoon he went to He was, nevertheless, a brilliant talker his club, and feeling some what sentimental. when he chose to exert himself; and Mrs. filled up the interval before dinner by writ-Silverton was clever enough to see that he ng to the widow a very rapturous epistle, was really in love with her, but was afraid n which, after describing at some length of showing his devotion lest it should be the bliss he would experience in calling her put down to mere fortune-hunting. Often his own, he alluded to the appointment at she flirted outrageously with Rapless under Charing-cross, and implored her not to play his very nose, in the hope of arousing his him false. This letter reached Mrs. Silverealousy; but he bore it without flinching, ton by the ten o'clock post as she was writthough he sometimes looked at her in a ing in her boudoir. The butler, who brought wondering manner, which made her feel, the missive, noticed that she had recently ed lly, ashamed of herself. "If Langton been crying; his suspicions were aroused, only had the pluck!" she sometimes reflectand he determined-remembering Major ed. But it seemed that he had not, and so Crasher's instructions-to keep his eves she began to think seriously of marrying open. So, when his mistress had gone to Mr. Percy Rapless. As for the last named bed, the trusty retainer went to the room gentleman, his creditors were becoming so extremely pressing, and his brother so dewhere she had been occupied, and, after some search, discovered certain fragments plorably close-fisted, that he had made up in the waste-paper basket which acquainted his mind to secure Mrs. Silverton at all him with the state of affairs. It was too hazards, and with the least possible delay. te to write to Major Crasher: but a tel er was, of course, the obstacle. roused he was dangerous; and was quite gram would be delivered early the next capable of assaulting his future brother-innorning. So, the butler wired the dreadful law. Moreover, Crasher knew certain thir gs when he received the telegram in bed at about Rapless' past life which he had not Covert Castle were indescribable. He yet revealed to his sister, and which might cursed and stamped around his room for cause an entire revulsion in that young fully an hour before he could devise any lady's feelings. So, Mr. Rapless deternined to induce her to elope with him, and scheme to thwart Mr. Rapless' treacherous

aid his plans for that object with much

forethought. He first went to interview

his brother, the Earl of Cofferton, who was

on the point of leaving town for his moor

in Scotland. His greeting was not a cor-

"It's only to ask Major Crasher and m

"Why should I? I don't even know th

Mr. Rupless did explain, and, to hi

the next morning a polite note from Lord

Cofferton, asking him to stay a few weeks

at Covert Castle, his Lordship's shooting

box in Sutherlandshire. The Major, though

much flattered, felt somewhat suspicious,

and he asked Mr. Rapless about the invita

"On, he told me he should ask you," said

Rupless, indifferently; "he heard you were

"Are you going?" inquired the Major

"Yes, of course; we'll travel together.

S) the affair was settled, and Crasher ac

epted the invitation with much pleasure."

This done, Mr. Rapless devoted his ener-

gies to making the fiercest possible love to

Mrs. Silverton during the few days which

preceded his departure. The time was

favorable; Langdon was absent on circuit,

and had been, if anything, more taciturn

and incomprehensible than ever of late.

The widow was much annoyed with him,

and all the more willing to listen to Rip-

less' tale of devotion. The Major was

much occupied with his tailor and gun-

maker, and the Hon. Percy had made such

good use of his time that he had succeeded

marry him. And then, with the innocent

eternal constancy. But Crasher, before

leaving, took the precaution to bribe Mrs.

Silverton's butler to inform him, without

fail, all that transpired in Curzon street.

At Covert Castle the Major enjoyed himself

immensely; the shooting was capital, the

down to breakfast, his host told him that

tion before answering it.

a deuced good shot."

artfully.

ov. I may as well tell you it's no go.'

dial one.

mall favor I want.'

at the Octagon."

ou," said his lordship, warily.

plain why you want him asked."

ip to your place to shoot."

wil ily toward the nearest town. "Money again, Percy, I suppose," said ord Cofferton, "If that's your game, my I must now return to Mr. Rapless, and his preparations for flight. He woke late n the fateful morning, and remembered usions!" replied Mr. Rapless, pleasantly; that he still had a great deal to do before he nothing of the sort, I assure you, only ould safely depart. He dared not run the risk of a writ ne exeat regno, and his cred-"Well, if it costs nothing, I may oblig itors were watching him. The lawyer had not proved so accommodating as he could have wished; and the post brought fresh embarrassments. He went to his club to breakfast, and, as luck would have it, sat at a table next to Mr. John Langton, who "Yes, you do. I introduced him to you had just returned from circuit. Now, Rapless did not suspect Langton's devotion to "How the deuce can I remember every the widow in the least. He looked upon one who gets introduced to me at those pot him as a harmless, good-natured individual, houses?" growled Lord Cofferton. "Exwhose only peculiarity was his dislike for

He consulted "Bradshaw" in

vain; it was impossible for him to arrive in

London before the Continental train had

left. At last, an idea flashed across hi

brain. He dressed hurriedly, rushed to the

stables, borrowed a horse, and galloped

"Hullo, Langton!" he said, cordial'y great astonishment, Major Crasher received thought you were away."

> "Just got back," replied the other; "go ing away again this evening, though." "So am I," said the Hon. Percy, feeling

nalf inclined to make a confidant; "start at 8:05 from Charing-cross." "So do I. I'm going to Paris for a bit and then up the Rhine.'

"The deuce you are!"

"Yes; wish I could get away sooner, but have an appointment at five."

"You've not much to do to-day, then?" "Absolutely nothing." "By Jove, old chap," said Rapless, "you

would do me a tremendous favor if you would look after one or two things for me. I'm infernally busy, and shall never get through unless you will help me." "I don't mind," replied Langton;

vill help to pass the time." So, Mr. Rupless entrusted certain me sages to Langton, which the latter promised to deliver. "And, by the way," he con cluded, "just look in here before you come to the station, and bring my letters or tele-

grams. I shall have something devilish

funny to tell you at Charing-cross. Goodbye till then; must be off now." Rapless arrived at Charing-cross in ex ellent time. "It would never do to keep her waiting," he reflected. At the sight of Mrs. Silverton he almost jumped out of hi

skin; but Rapless pulled him aside. "Pretend not to see her," he whispered We are eloping." There was no time for

nore. Langton merely gasped. "Anything for me?" asked Mr. Rapless The other silently handed him a telegram.

"Good heavens!" cried the Hon. Percy, as he read the following:

"Lord Cofferton killed vesterday

"What's the matter?" asked Langton. "Anything wrong?"

"Yes," said Rapless. "I can't go." The situation flashed across him at once. He was now a peer with twenty thousand a year; and he was on the point of eloping with a tea-broker's widow, who had but a paltry six thousand! He must back out of t at all hazards.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Silverton was finding "Look here," he stammered, "train's just off. I can't possibly go, but I'll come existence distinctly dull. Without being exactly in love with Rupless, he amused to-morrow. Take Mrs. Silverton to Paris and interested her, and she missed him she is going to stay with friends; you'll find very much. Langton made no sign, and a room ordered for me at the Grand. She's in that first-class carriage there. I'll write her other admirers wearied her. She longed, in fact, for some fresh excitement. and explain to-night. Go on, man, or and when the Hon. Percy suddenly made you'll miss the train:"

"Step in, please, going on!" cried the his appearance, at a much earlier date than she had expected him, he met with an unguard.

"But-," faltered Langton. "I'll write and explain, I tell you. Say I'm detained, and will come to-morrow!' And Mr. Rapless bolted, while Mr. Langton, scarcely knowing what he did, jumped into the carriage, and found himself alone with Mrs. Silverton.

It was a strange journey. After making very lame explanation, the gentleman ut ered not a word; while the lady, who felt on the verge of hysterics, was by no means disposed for ordinary conversation.

When they reached Forkestone, she an ounced her intention of returning. "You can't," said Langton, decisively

You must go on now." "But he may never come?" said the

vidow, almost schbing.

"Possibly not, but to go back now would make you look ridiculous."

This settled it, and she meekly obeyed In fact, she felt in such a frame of mind that she was glad to resign herself into his hands. They scarcely spoke again before reaching Paris, but during the journey, Langton was so unobstrusively attentive and considerate that more than once Mrs. Silverton wished that she had consent to clope with him instead of with his rival. At Paris, he took her to her friend's house, and himself repaired to the Grand, promising to stay a few days and await the course of events. They were not long kept in suspense. A letter arrived for Mrs. S.lverton, which caused her to send at once for John Langton. He found her bathed in

"Read this!" she sobbed And this was what he read:

DEAR MRS. SILVERTON-I am exceed ngly sorry to be unable to keep my engagement with you; but the unexpected death wemands my immediate pres ence in Scotland. Under the altered cir umstances, you will, I am sure, have no difficulty in seeing that a union between u s impossible. Apologizing for the inconvenience and disappointment I have caused ou, I am, your sincere friend, PERCY RAPLESS.

"What an infernal scoundrel!" ejaculated John Langton.

"I don't care a straw for him." said Mrs. Silverton. & I hate him; but he has made me look such a f-f-fool!" and her ears flowed afreh.

John Langton's face assumed a very pe culiar expression he paced up and down once or twice muttering to himself. Then he walked straight up to the chair in which she sat,

dropped on his knees, and seized her hand.

"Give me the right to protect you!" he

What do

'Marry me! I have loved you all along: out have never said so, because I thought news to his patron. The Major's feelings you would imagine it was not you, but your Now, perhaps you will believe

> Mrs. Silverton did not withdraw he hand, nor did (she answer for a few min

"Won't you say yes?"

"It is too ridiculous," she murmured but I wish you had spoken sooner; I alrays liked you better than that ______ " Owing to a demonstration on Langton' part the sentence was never completed.

There was a terrible row at Covert Castle when Mr. Percy Rapless, or Lord Cofferton as he fondly imagined himself to be, arrived there. The Major made no secret of the fact that it was he who sent the lying tele gram: he exulted in the success of his stratagem, and openly jeered at his discomfited foe. This was rather more than Mr. Rapless could stand, and he resorted to vioence. A mill resulted, in which the Hon. Percy came off decidedly second best. They were finally separated by the servants, but as Mr. Rapless was borne off, bruised and bleeding, he shouted a final taunt "You've sold me, curse you; but you've done yourself mighty little good. I'll bet you, ten to one, she marries Langton in a

fortnight!" And Mr. Rapless was right, for she did.

Lady Bellair's Advice to Girls.

A loud, weak, affected, whining, harsh, or shrill tore of voice.

Extravagances in conversation - such phrases as, "Awfully this," "beastly that," 'loads of time," "don't you know," 'hate'' for "dislike," etc. Sudden exclamations of annoyance, sur

prise and joy-often dangerously approaching to "female swearing"—as "Bother!" "Gracious!" " How jolly !" Yawning when listening to anyone.

Talking on family matters, even to bosom Attempting any vocal or instrumental piece of music that you cannot execute with

Making a short, sharp nod with the head, atended to do duty as a bow.

WHAT TO CULTIVATE. An unaffected, low, distinct, silver-toned

eeming pleased with them and all they may do for you.

The charm of making little sacrifices quite naturally, as if of no account to yourself. The habit of making allowances for the opinions, feelings, or prejudices of others. An erect carriage—that is, a sound body

A good memory for faces and facts con nected with them-thus avoiding giving offence through not recognizing or bowing to people, or saying to them what had best been left unsaid.

The art of listening without impatience told tale or joke.

DOROTHY'S LOVER.

"You have been to the Japanese Vilage!" Therese ejaculated, "and you bought that thing."

"Yes," said Dorothy, unfurling a gaudy yellow fan, on which pink and blue chrysanthemums bloomed with startling exuberance. "Isn't it pretty?"

"Pretty!" Therese echoed in disgust, it's vile!'

"Oh, well," Dot replied, "the thing is over ione, of course; but you can't herp seeing, Tress, that this is a fine color. Indeed. I think it is really wonderful how they get such fine colors on these cheap things. It is all laid on with a brush, you know. Tom, what are you doing?"

"Marking it for you," her brother re plied, wielding his pen deliberately; "you wouldn't want to lose such a treasure. There you are, Dot, 'Dorothy Calhonn, Lyndham-on-the-Aix.' Looks very well, don't it?"

"I wish you hadn't done that, Tom," Dorothy said in vexation. "Why, you are not ashamed of it I hope,"

Tom cried. "I hate to have my name plastered all over things that are of no value. It looks so mean and snobbish "

"Never mind," said Therese, soothingly, 'a hundred years from now that name will greatly enhance the value of the fan. It may bring a price at a sale."

"Give me my fan," she cried, making off with it. "You are not going to make fun of

"Be sure and take it with you down t the shore," Therese called after her. "It may serve a hundred ends, out sailing, you know, or on the beach."

"Or to use as a warning signal in case of illness," Tom interposed. "I certainly shall take it.," Dorothy re-

torted. "It will match my batiste gown beautifully." Perhaps it was perversity, but Dot carried

that yellow fan with her everywhere after When Tom stowed her away in the train

week later, he left her fluttering it over the eaves of a new novel. The train was crowded, as the trains to

he seaside usually are. Among the pas-

sengers was a tall, slender young man, with a perfectly correct outfit, and the air of one who takes the world pleasantly. "Pretty girl, that!" he mused. "But good gracious, what an extraordinary fan! Dot had it spread to its fullest extent.

the white lilacs she wore on her breast. "I wonder where she is going?" the roung man mused. "It's such hard work frumming up a girl down at the Point. 11 fellow only knew somebody-Ah, beg par-

and was bending over now and then to sniff

don, may I occupy this seat?" Some one had got out at the way-station and the seat alongside of Dorothy being va cant, the young man plumped into it.

Dorothy gave him a cool nod of acquies ence and went on reading. The yellow fan was unfurled just unde

the young man's eyes. He could not help staring at it, and there, mite plain to view, he read:

Dorothy Grant Calhoun, Lyndham on the-Aix." "What a bore this conventionality is!" e mused fretfully. "I might have a jolly

time of it on the way down if I only dared speak to her.' Dorothy laid down her fan and took ou a hair pin to use as a paper-knife.

The fan fell to the floor; then came ourish and -

"Allow me-ahem! Ah, I beg pardon, but I could not help seeing your name on your fan, and I could not help noticing the fan, it is so handsome. I believe I am ad dressing Miss Calhoun. Have I not the onor of being a classmate of a relative of yours at Amherst College?"

"My brother Tom!" said Dot in surprise glancing down at her fan. "How did you know it? Did you recognize his writing?" "I fancy so," the young fellow fibbed juite boldly. "Excuse me, my name is Russell. I live at Lynn. Tom will tell von all about ma. I had no idea when I sat down here that you were his sister. It

is so pleasant to meet some one in the trau: t is such a long stupid ride down to the Point. You are going there, I suppose?" "Yes," Dot assented quite graciously. My aunt, Mrs. Seymour, has a cottage

there.' "How very pleasant!" Russell murmured; and conversation then proceeded quite

There was nothing more natural than that Dot should recognize him after that on the beach, and that when her aunt asked who he was, she should say discreetly:

"A classmate of Tom's, Mr. Russell "Why don't you have him up to call?" Mrs. Seymour inquired, being anxious her niece should have a nice time.

So Dot invited him. After that the Point ceased to be the dull place they had both thought it. A month of boating and strolling together had worked such a spell of pleasure over them that Mrs. Seymour, in a fit of growing anxiety, sat

down and wrote to Tom: "Dorothy has met one of your old classmates here, a Mr. Russell, who pays her such marked devotion that it has become necessary for me to find out what his pros pects are. I have already learned something of his family, they are the Russells of Lynn; but some of that family are rich and some are poor, and I cannot find out where this young fellow comes in. What do you know about bim?"

Tom did not answer this letter by post. He came down to the Point in person very much wrought up.

"Dorothy," he said sternly, "where is this fellow, Russell? There is no such man n our class. He is some adventurer who has taken you in. I am astonished that you encouraged him. Why didn't you ask me about him?"

"He said he knew you," Dorothy faltered.

"He lied." was Tom's brusque rejoiner and I'll tell him so."

"I-I did write you about him!" said Dorothy, bursting into tears. "That is, wrote Therese, but you were off at Portsmouth, and I supposed she never would say anything about it. Don't-don't glare at me so. Tom!"

"Well you have made a fool of yourself!" to prosy talkers, and smiling at the twice he said, savagely. "Dear knows who the fellow is. Like as not he is a thief."

"Oh, he's a gentleman!" Dorothy inter-

posed tearfully. "Indeed he is, Tom." "How do you know? It may be all a sham. You can't expect much from a man who starts out with lying. You don't even know whether his name really is Russell." "Oh, yes I do," said Dorothy. "Aunt

Mary knows people who know him." "Humph!" retorted Tom. "Where did you meet him anyhow?"

"In-the-train!" Dorothy cried with

resh burst of tears. "Well," exclaimed her brother, savagely, Dorothy Calhoun, 1 did think you were old enough to travel alone."

"So I am!" she cried. And then without explaining herself, she nddenly left him, dashing around the piazza and down the beach beyond Tom's line of vision where a tall, good-looking fellow, in a yachting suit, was coming toward the house.

"Why Dorothy!" he exclaimed, holding out his hand with a bright, fond smile. "I

was just coming up after you." "Don't speak to me!" she cried passion ately. "You told me a big story, George Russell. You don't know my brother Tom at all, and-and-you have been deceiving me from the very first. Oh, how could you do such a thing? I'll never, never forgive

you." Russell's fine face grew suddenly grave "Darling," he said quietly, "come and

it down here." "Don't call me that!" Dot retorted, stamping her foot. "Oh, to think that I--Don't you ever dare to say that again. "Dorothy," he went on gravely, "It is quite true that I do not know your brother.

nd he is only a freshman; consequently he never heard of me." "But you said he was your classmate

graduated from Amherst College last year,

You-you lied about it!" "No; excuse me; I did not. If you will remember my exact words, 1 did not say that-I merely implied it. Perhaps that is ust as bad, for I acknowledge I did it with the intent to deceive you. But I did not think then that our acquaintance would ripen as it has done. I was off for a frolic: sawyou and I took a desperate fancy to you from the first. It was the name on your fan that first put the idea into my head. remembered that there was a Calhoun among the freshmen this year, and I jumped at the conclusion that he might be a relative. It turned out to be a brother. Don't be angry, Dorothy; it was all done for a lark; and I haven't deceived you in any other particular. Cin't you forgive me for

"You are not even sorry you did it!" she ried. "Oh it is too dreadful!"

"How can I be sorry when it led to my knowing you?" he said diplomatically. "You ought to be sorry," she said, stern-

ly, "I never want to see you again. Oh, corge, there comes Tom!" The next instant she had decamped, and Russell rose to meet her brother, who came

up in a towering rage. "Is your name Russell?" Tom said angrily.

"It is, sir:" and he made a sign which worked like a charm on Tom's manner, for it showed they were fellows of the same society. "I believe I owe you an explanation."

He made it then and there, like a man. 'I acknowledge that I did wrong. Rassell concluded," But you would do the same if you were off for a lark."

"I ought to thrash you!" Tom said "But you can't do it, you know," Russell replied, with a glance at Tom's inferior

height and muscle. "Confound your impudence!" Tom mut tered. The best thing you can do is to get out of this; and you'd better go quickly. "Come now, Mr. Calhoun," said Russell lam sorry, upon my honor. I-I love our sister, and intend to ask your father.

"How dare you think of such a thing? Tom shouted. "Because," Russell replied with sudden dignity, "my family is quite equal to yours, Mr. Calhoun. Moreover. I am not a beggar. You probably know my uncle, George whole, rather duller than their young Chester, of the Vulcan Iron Works. I am

the junior partner there.' The Vulcan Iron Works were owned by the richest and most honorable men in that

section of the country. "That may be," he said lamely. "Bu why on earth did you go about the thing it such an underhand way?"

Russell smiled. "Come and see me," he said, holding out his hand.

And Tom took it, though not without heepish look. He tried to say something, but Russel wrung his hand warmly and hurried off. It took Tom some time to get back to the nouse, for to use his own phrase, he was

all broken up." When he did get there his aunt rushed out and seiz d him with a breathless exclamation

"Tom!" she cried, "the Rev. Mr. Vanderpool has come, and he knows Mr. Russell well. He says he is worth \$3,000,000. and Tom, see here!"

where they could peep through the vines into a little summer house near by. Dorothy was there, mopping away som perverse tears on George Russell's shoulder

She drew him to one corner of the piazza

"Well," Tom said resignedly, "I wash ny hands of them."-Exchange.

We are in receipt of Maule's annual cats egue of garden seeds for 1888, from Wm Henry Maule, of Philadelphia. Brighter and better than ever before, it is certainly wonderfully attractive book, particularly to any one interested in gardening. It contains not only all the good old standard varieties, but also a striking list of novelties, that from testimonials and description are certainly sure to prove a benefit to both market and home gardeners. There are many new de partures from the general run of seed c.ta logues now published, among one of which night be mentioned the fact that Mr. Maule offers to distribute \$2,500 in cash prizes fo remium vegetables, etc., among his cur omers the coming season. No reader of this paper, having a garden, should neglect sending for a copy, which they will find advertised elsewhere in this paper.

"Nothing worth calling good can or eve will be started full-grown," says Macdonald, , and it may be so, but how about a sneeze?

WOMAN SUCCEEDS

One of the Successful Ones Tells How It is

No proper estimate of the future econom cal progress of the country can be made

that does not take into consideration an element which may be termed "the woman in business." She is knocking at all the doors of mercial en'erprise, and there are very few

into which she has not already forced an en trance. The results seem to indicate that beyond a doubt, she has come to stay. She cannot perhaps often reach the lever which move the great driving wheels of bus

ness, but she proves a most important factor in the minor but scarcely less important ma chinery of detail. Phil A mour's private secretary is a young lady who was first employed as a stenographer and type-writer. She proved so capable and efficient that her sphere of useful

ness has been gradually enlarged, until she

now has probably a closer acquaintance will Armour's extended business than any other person connected with it. It used to be claimed that woman

either physical nor mental stamina to con duct a large business. Mrs. Frank Leslie has made a success of as complicated a business enterprise as a most any in the country. The strong point n this case is that when she took the helm. the Frank Leslie Publishing Company had but a short time previously failed.

Madam Demorest conducts a very exter ive business, which includes the publishing of a magazine. Mrs. Annie Jenness Mills onducts a famous dress reform movement and is also the editress of a very successfi magazine called Dress. Her daily mail said to be larger than that of any other wo man in the United States. Mrs. Miller says, "Warner's safe cure is

the only medicine I ever take or recommend. The safe cure has the effect to give new energy and vitality to all my powers," These woman have demonstrated that the sex can succeed in business if they take

proper care of their health. That is the main point, even with the sterner sex, and it is the subject to which, above all others the women of to-day should give their at tention. And here, as everywhere, comes in play the old maxim : "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

Precocious Children.

There are few parents who are not pleased when their children show unusual brightness. Such children attract the notice and admiration of others, and minister to the vanity of a father or a mother, but precity in a child is a thing to be regretted rather than encouraged.

Few precocious children rise above the

verage in adult life. Rather the tendency s to fall far below it. During early childgood, say the first seven years, the brain is mperfect both in form and substance, and any strain then put upon it is at the appeared of future vigor.

One trouble is that the brain of such a child tends of itself to dangerous activity. and another is that the fond parent is all most sure, sometimes purposely, to push it to the limit of its power.

What the parent should do hild away from schools and books and ex hibitions, from talk above its years, and from admiring friends, and to keep it down to childish mates and sports, and simple outdoor activities. If it should not learn its letters until eight years of age, so much the better. The constant and serious aim should be

o draw away the tendency of blood to the orain; to build up the material organization. and give the brain a chance to build itsel ip for the solid work of life-the furnish ng of the working force for every organ of the body, as well as of the mind The Washingtons, the Waylands and the

Vebsters have not come of precocious chil-

dren, and our present knowledge of physi-

ology and pathology would have enabled us

to say beforehand that they were, on the The following, from the Popular Science

Monthly, we earnestly commend to the attention of our readers: "As a rule, the precocious child is of a crofulous diathesis, with a fair, brilliant omplexion, blue eyes and golden hair, beautiful to look on, according to popular standards. He is delicately sensitive to mental impressions, and alive to the con

versation of persons much older than he.

"He generally goes on in his unique

career, outstripping his brothers and sisters

as well as his schoolmates, in the committing of tasks at school, as well as in the reading of books far beyond their compre hension. "This generally goes on until the age of puberty, when he begins to falter. The he tie flush is seen upon the fair cheek, the

eye becomes more brilliant, and the finer and more spiritual elements come out with almost supernatural intensity. "By and by a stight cough and phthisis tubercolosis has laid the foundation for s

premature death." - Companion.

What a Miller Did. The meanest man about a mill is reported

by the Smethport Miner, Smethport, Pa

That paper says a man took a large load of grain to a mill in the county to have ground Phinking he would be compelled to wall some time, he put his horses in the mil shed and gave them half a bushel of oats it the feed boxes prepared for that purpose He then went into the mill, but immediately returned to get a bag, when he heard his horses pawing as though they were wanting something to eat. He went to their heads, and what was his astonishment to find their ats all gone. He then began to investi gate, and found that their boxes had a false bottom. As soon as the horses put their noses into the oats it pressed the bottom of the box down so that the oats would run t rough into another box, the bottom of which was filled with auger holes. From this box the oats would run down into a long trough, where they were accessible to the miller. Often last winter the poor horses that were hauling logs were supposed to be fed in this shed, and the thief who robbed the noble animals of their food ought to be punished if there is any law to reach

ROMANCE AND REALITY.

- A winsome wile, A sunny smile A feather;
- A pleasant walk. Together. A little doubt A playful pout,

A tiny talk.

Capricious; A merry miss. Delicious.

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You ask mamms Consult papa. "With pleasure Then both repent

The rash event, At leisure.

CHRISTMASTIDE IN THE DWELL INGS OF THE POOR.

We always think of this season of the year as a time of r joicing for all sorts and conditions of men, and so, in truth, it should be; but those among us who are acquainted with the dire poverty existing among certain classes know how impossible rejoicing is to those whose little ones cling about them for food and warmth when there s none to give-when every effort for work has failed-when, piece by piece, every bit of furniture has been parted with to buy bread and pay rent-when hope has gone and despair set in. It is no wonder that he sound of Christmas bells ringing out heir glad tidings fails to convey the joyful message to these poor people, whose hearts are beating so loud with misery that they are deat to every other emotion.

C.n we help this state of things? Indeed, yes; every man, woman and child among as can help and better it; and upon our recognizing this fact, and earnestly and at once setting about the work, depends the social and moral well-being of our people and the spread of real religion among them. It may be that many of us are not richnay, have scarcely enough to provide for our own small needs; but that does not exempt us from the work so pressingly demanded of us-in fact, it may be that we are the very ones who can do the most good. Money is not everything. We can sympathize, we can give a helping hand, we can in a hundred ways ease the burden of want and misery about us. It does not signify in what part of town or country we ive, we can find work to do and people waiting for our help. We may be very sure that as soon as we learn to love the poor and the abandoned we shall find plenty of work for our purse, if we have one-for our head, and heart, and hands certainly.

Let these be our willing agents, and we shall learn exactly what is the right thing to do. Be it a parish, a district, or only a court or alley, the same rule holds good: that health and purity are only attainable by means of a brotherly union existing between the inhabitants-a union which causes rich and poor to stand by each other, and whose acknowledged work is the alleviation of poverty, misery and crime.

Need and sickness, sin and suffering, will never cease while the world remains. The poor will be always with us, affording a blessed opportunity to those who will take up the work which lies nearest to themviz., that of modifying the need, sickness and misery which exist in their midst, and, above all, of bringing the innocent victims of poverty into permanently better conditions. The helper and comforter will derive quite as much benefit as the assisted ircumstances, "Mercy is twice blessed. him that gives and him that akes." For the good of both, it is imperative that there should be personal communications on the one side, that the struggle for life may be softened by love and by kindness, and not increased by envy and ealousy of those better off than themselves; and, on the other hand, that the helper may learn a lesson of self-control, self-sacrifice, patience and endurance from the poor while busied in bestowing help and comfort.

Capricious almsgiving will never take the place of personal help and sympathy, because it has no power to give permanent ielp, neither can it free the poor from their poverty. As far as possible, relief should be accompanied by kindly personal interst. The giver should know all the circum tances of the person in need, so that when disfortune presses heavily the help may be reely given. We have only to look back the middle ages, when benevolence took was money given without sympathy, and consequently it not only failed to start the oor afresh and relieve them of their but iens, but sank them deeper into the slough of poverty, sickness and despair. Never were there so many beggars or so many hyporites as then, when money and a good meal could be obtained every day at the various monasteries if those who asked alms would only put on a varnish of piety to attract the benevolent; and in this ar they soon became clever adepts.

To give as did the monks in those early days is not the work required of us; on the contrary, what is wanted is that every per son shall do his or her best not only to pre serve the people from pauperism and prevent them sinking into decay and moral misery, but to lift them out of it; to give them courage and strength to battle with the adverse circumstances, to show them that they do not stand in the world alone. neglected and despised, but that there are hands and hearts ready to prevent the fall, the despair, and the degradation which of cultivation. The climate and character threaten them. An easy-going benevolence which gives a penny or a pound to the first beggar we meet is not at all the sort of help required of us. This may bestow a passing pleasure on both giver and receiver, but can and the maps made by the surveyor of the be of no permanent benefit. "We who are Hemenway party show at least 300 miles of strong ought to bear the infirmities of the this work. The plain appears to be level, weak, and not to please ourselves, but rather to please our neighbor for his good to edification." A following out of this principle will always direct us in our dealings with the poor.

gravated by this fact, not lessened. They parents from their evil way. Again, there bottoms elevated slightly above the plain, through sickness or misfortune have failed as roads all over the valley. In some places ton's Sons, Columbus, Ohio.

to get work. Let them feel they have a friend who knows of the existence of their want and misery, one who will lose no opportunity of helping them, not by pauperizing them or taking from them their self-respect, but by putting them in the way of helping themselves. Whatever happens, let them feel our kindness and sympathy. Then there are the aged, who have struggled all their lives to keep their independence, and fail at last through loss of sight and utter inability to work. These will, probably, have to be sought out, for their whole

life is a protest against begging. A class known as poor ladies, with or make their wants known-if we should time, without a single comfort and no companion but the memory of early happy Christmases, let us help them if we can. One more at our cheerful fireside and Christmas dinner would not take from, but in crease, our Christmas joy.

To be of real use to the poor and the forsaken we must try to see things from their (if they have any), their sorrows, difficulof kindliness will flow in many little rills, would otherwise remain parched and ununderstand the loving message of "On 'Merry Christmas and happy New Year' would no longer sound a mockery in the ears of those who have known little except sorrow and deprivation, but an assurance that loving hearts remember them and desire for them God's good gifts. Be it ours to bring about this good work .- London Illustrated News.

Wishing Cne's Self Dead.

People, sometimes, in their rash moments, wish themselves dead. If they should be taken at their word, they would plead for life. An eastern parable il-ustrates this inconsistency: "A certain feeble old man had gathered

a load of sticks and was carrying it home. fallen outward. Time has dis ntegrated the He became very tired on the road, and flinging down his burden, cried out: O, Angel of Death, deliver me from this mis-

obedience to his summons, appeared before the cities were suddenly overthrown is him, and asked nim what he wanted. On proved by the finding of skeletons under the eeing the frightful figure the old man tremblingly replied:

der; for this purpose only have I called you!" A more amusing illustration of the same inconsistency is given in a southern story out as he fell, is crushed and flattened. The about "poor old Brudder Moses."

in a log cabin by himself, and was known far and wide for the fervency of his prayers, persition Mountains lies a skeleton that and the loud tone in which he uttered them. Ore of his stereotyped petitions, uttered and the terror of the inhabitants. It is that m rning and evening was: "O dat de of a maiden sacrificed, as the vessels and angel of the Lord would come and take poor off-rings on the altar show to the ethnoloold brudder Moses away from dis wicked gist, to appease the wrath of the earthquake world home to heaven!"

Some mischievous young men, who had often overheard this petition, thought they would test the old man's sincerity. One last the priests went up to the sacrificial dark night several of them stationed them- cave and made the supreme offering of a selves at the door and window of Moses' maiden of the tribe. The people returned and the comforted. In this, as in all other cabin. At his usual hour, the old man be- to their homes assured that the danger had gan his prayer. As soon as he had spoken been averted. Then came the great shock. familiar phrase, knockings interrupted his devotions.

"Who dar?" he exclaimed, with chatter ing teeth.

to heaven."

"Dar's no such nigger about dis housethe old negro, and, amid peals of laughter his tormentors departed .- Youth's Com-

Buried Cities of Arizona.

Frank Cushing, who has been at the head of the Hemenway expedition in search of the remains of former civilization in Arizona, reports finding valuable archæological relics, consisting of the ruins of 19 buried cities in the Salt River valley, the smallest of which had at least ten thousand inhabit

The entire valley was once a system of mountains are sacrificial caves and pueblos of stone, many of which never have been explored and are entirely unknown to the

wandering tourist and sight-seer. The people who lived in these cities were not Aztees, as has been supposed. They were of the race that preceded the Aztecs, and had upon this continent a civilization older than the pyramids. This is proved by the human remains and relics found in he houses that have been dug out. Ethno ogical research prosecuted by Mr. Cushing by the comparative method demonstrated that the dwellers of the plain were Toltecs, and that they reached a high state of civiliation many centuries before the Aztecs appeared. They were probably of Asiatic origin, but not Mongoloid. The Indian of the Pacific coast appears to be Mongoloid and a later immigrant from Asia. The age of the Toltec ruins is reckoned in thousands

The Toltecs were agricultural people, and had the plain of Tempe under a high state of soil were apparently the same as now, and a vast system of irrigation was required to make the land productive. The ditches dug by the Toltees can be traced to-day, bnt, in fact, it slopes gradually to the southwest. The Toltecs were better irrigators than the farmers of to-day. They were sat isfied with a slight flow, and consequently were able to conduct water to every part of The poor are of many classes and dc- the plain of Tempe. The higher ground, grees. There are those who are poor by which is now a desert, was reached by their own fault, by extravagance, by drunk- levees upon which the water flowed. The enness perhaps: the sorrow entailed is ag- bottoms of these ditches and levees, hardened by the water flowing over them, have remust be reached through their children, and sisted the leveling power of the elements by kindness to them we in y redeem the The banks have disappeared, leaving the

the irrigating canal was cut through the solid rock with stone implements, and at Mesa City the Mormons are now using one of these ancient canals. The cost of making that cut to-day, with improved tools and machinery, would be \$20,000.

The Toltecs had no occasion to raise more corn than they could consume, and therefore the population of the plain may be calculated on the basis of cultivated acreage. The 4,000 Pama Indians on the Gila irrigate 10,000 acres, support themselves, and sell 9,000,000 pounds of wheat 'yearly. It is within bounds to place the ancient population at 250,000, and the extent of the ruined neither means, health nor energy-a class cities justifies that estimate. That, howwho would and do starve rather than beg ever, is only the population of the plain of Tempe. The ruins still uncovered, but happen to know any such this Christmas- traced by unmistakable surface indications, extend through the foot hills into the mountains, over them, and across the next valley, and again across another range, and into a third valley. In the mountains the buildings are of stone instead of adobe, and the fields are terraced and divided by low stone walls.

The ruins of Los Muertos are being thor standpoint. We must enter into their joys oughly examined, because they are typical, and also because they have been buried, and ties, and temptations, and thus the waters therefore protected from the ravages of time, tourists and ranchers. Twenty-two fertilizing and brightening hearts which large blocks of buildings have been uncovered, and three car loads of relics consist of touched. If each one among us would pottery, implements and skeletons. One of make the subject of the poor one of prayer the ruined buildings measures 400 by 375 as well as of action, many a destitute family feet, another is 480 feet long, and many of would be lifted out of despair and better the bulldings are 300 feet square. The adobe walls are sometimes seven feet earth peace, good-will toward men." The thick and two stories high. Connected with each building is a pyral mound, around the base of which are the funeral urns containing the ashes of cremated Toltecs. Entrance to the buildings was some times through doorways and sometimes brough holes in the roofs. Each building was divided into a great number of small rooms, indicating a large population to each block. The roofs were of concrete, supported by timbers, and most of them have fallen in. Here and there the concrete remains in positions, retaining an impression of timbers that have disappeared utterly.

It is evident that these ci'ies were destroyed by earthquakes. In most cases the roo's have fallen in and the si ie walls have adobe blocks, and the rains have spread the material so evenly that the buildings are indeated only by slight irregularities in the surface. The work of excavation is simply "At that instant the Angel of Death, in to clear away the surface material. That fallen roofs and walls in positions indicating violent deaths. One skeleton, photo-"O friend, be pleased to assist me, that I graphed as found, shows that the man was lift once more this burden upon my shoul- caught under the falling roof and thrown upon his face. His chest is pushed forward by the weight, and his right hand, stretched large number of bodies found proves that He was a superannuated slave who lived the calamity was widespread and complete. In one of the sacrificial caves of the Su-

eloquently tells the story of the earthquake demon. There had been several shocks of greater or less severity, and the people had offered up ordinary sacrifices in vain. At Walls fell and roofs crashed. Those who were not caught in the ruins fled in terror to the fields. They saw their cities overthrown sepulchral voice, "come to take poor Moses the powers of evil that even to-day are believed by the Indians to dwell in the Superstition Mountains. They fled in panic; the dun gone away dis two years!" chattered Toltec people were separated and were scattered through the country. The wild tribes of the hills and forests made war upon them and drove them to the south, and a splendid civilization of the prehistoric times was obliterated from the face of the earth.

How Knowledge of Farming Won a Case. "Give me a jury of good sturdy farmers," remarked attorney W. W. Mitchell, of Ion'a yesterday. "As a rule" he said, "farmers are conscientious, and render an honest verdict; there are no professional jurors among them, like you find in large cities." I tell you it does not hurt a man to know a ities with adjacent farms, and up in the little about farming, even in the law business, and I would never have won the case I am going to tell you about if I had not been brought up on a farm while a boy. A man was accused of stealing a drag, about two years after the theft was committed. It was my duty to prosecute the case while John C. Blanchard looked after the cause of the defendant. They brought in testimony which showed that the defendant had received the drag from some parties traveling through the country, who lodged for the night at the defendant's house, in exchange for which the defendant had given them some oats. Several witnesses corroborated this testimony and the chances of my winning the case looked decidedly blue. In his testimony I remembered that the defendant had sworn that he had used the drag for two years. I went out of the court room, examined the drag, and saw that the teeth were rusty and that the paint had been washed off with lye to make it appear worn. I ordered the sheriff to tring the drag into the court room, which he did. I placed it before the jury and said, 'Gentlemen, these thirty-two teeth in this drag is all the argument I have to offer.' The jury brought in a verdict of guilty. Every farmer on the jury knew if the drag had been used the teeth would have been blunt and bright.

> Catarrh is caused by scrofulous taint in the blood, and is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies and enriches the blood and gives the . whole system health and strength. Try this " peculiar medicine." It is prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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Beauty Tomato.

Whenever we think of a tomato we call to nind the A. W. Livingston Sons' familiar card. Livingston's Beauty Tomato is in demand everywhere. Better send for the Seed are parents with large young families who and these hardened surfaces are now used Annual advertised in this paper by Livings-

VARIETIES.

CHRISTMAS STORY BOILED DOWN .-- It w Christmas eve.

Streets-brilliantly lit shop windows-toys -gay crowds-snow on the ground-every body out-Christmas.

Jane Allalone wandered all alone-crowdweet, sad face, wistful eyes. Five years before James Goodygoody-

Christmas eve-betrothed to Jane-sailed away-India-ship lost-never heard offoundered on the coast of Africa.

Jane held on to hope and her sewing machine-never would marry-pined away.

William Badybody-rich, corrupt, dissipated -mortgage on Jane's mother's house-also on woodshed-foreclosure.

Away villain! Rather poverty, crusts, etc. Turned out of doors-homeless!

Down by the dark river-Pier No. 8-about o make a fatal plunge-in fact Jane did plunge. But just then the ship, with Capt. James W. Goodygoody, which had not been lost at all, came sailing up to the dock, loaded to the water's edge with china, silk dresses and tea. Capt. Goodygoody saw Jane struggling in the water. He fished her out with boat hook, and hauled her on board his own good craft.

"My James!"

The cook dried her at the galley stove, and although soaked with salt water, she looked as fresh as a daisy.

In fact, Jane was a daisy, and don't you

They were married on Christmas.

DELUDED .- " And what shall I get my little girly-girl for Christmas?" he asked, stealing one arm around the little girly-girl's waist and otherwise misbehaving himself.

"Oh, anything, George," she whispered, any simp'e little gift coming from you. ould be precious to me."

"My darling!" he gasped, with both arm now in use, "I wish that I might lay all the ewels and beautiful things of the world at our feet: the gitt then would be small." And when he went out into the night she oftly murmured:

"Well, I think I've fixed him for a diaond pin if nothing else." "Well," he said on h's way home, "I think

one of Prang's dollar and a half picture cards or a box of bon-bons will let me out there; she's the kind of a girl to have."

Or Bill Nye's recent volume of "Remarks," the gifted author himself says: "It is my greatest and best book. It is the one that will live for weeks after other books have passed away. Even to those who cannot read it will come like a benison when there is no benison in the house. To the ignorant the pictures will be pleasing. The wise will revel in its wis iom, and the housekeeper will find that with it she may easily emphasize a statement or kill a cockroach. * * * I beieve there is nothing more to add, except hat I most heartly indorse the book. It has een carefully read over by the proof-reader and myself, so we do not ask the public to do anything that we were not willing to do our-

"I RECOLLECT a conductor who was the most igid slave to duty you efer saw," remarked a traveling man. " in what what way?"

"Well it was his business to come along and punch all the tickets." "Certainly,"

"One day he came alo and there was fellow who didn't have a ticket. Several of us boys were watching for him, for we knew how anything like that would bother him. He seemed a good deal worried, but he found a way out of the difficulty." " How was that?"

satisfaction. A FRIEND of ours took her four-year-old and their fields laid waste. The geds had giri to a photographer. The child couldn't "The angel of the Lord," answered a abandoned them to the malignant wrath of be made to sit still. He of the camera vainly worked every device of gentle persuasion to

"He couldn't find any ticket to punch, so

he just turned in and punched the fellow's

head. It seemed to give him pretty thorough

said to the despairing mother: " Madam, if you will leave the little dear alone with me a few minutes I think I car succeed." The mother had scarcely withdrawn when

make the little wiggler sit still, and finally

she is summoned back by the triumphant photographer, who exhibited a satisfactory negative. When they reached home the nother asked:

"Nel.ie, what did that man say to you when left you alone with him?" "He thaid," lisped Nellie, " thit thill, you ttle rathcal, or I'll thake you!""

ESOMMAN (to stranger)-" Hello! How is the mischief did you get up here?" "O, I didn't have much difficulty. How ar is it to the North Pole?"

" Half a mile or so." "Can a fellow go any further north than

he pole?" "No. What do you want to go beyond hat for? You're further north now than any

explorer ever got before." "Well, I'm laying off a new addition to Kansas City, and that'll cut it off rather

THE old ill-feeling existing between Eng and and Scotland is often shown in the Scotch anecdotes. An Englishman was once grumbling against the land o' cakes. Said he: "No man of taste would ever think of naining any length of time in such a country as Scotland." "Tastes differ," said the cotchman. "I'll tak ye to a place ca'd Bannockburn, no far frae Stirling, where thretty thousand of your countrymen ha' been for five hundred, years, an' they've nae thought of leavin' yet."

"SAY, mister," said a countryman, who was picking his way through the rain or Wednesday with an equally bucolic woman or nis arm, "can you tell me where I can find the cyclopedia?"

"Better go to the public library," said me one. "Which one do you want-the American

r the Britannica?" said another. "I don't know which, but meand my wife's got tickets to one of 'em."

Then they directed him to the cyclorama.

"Ugul" exclaimed Amaranthie, "I'd just like to shake Fred over a red hot fire for about ten minutes. "Why, Amaranthie!" replied Sadie Maria. You haven't quarreled, have you? I hought you just adored Fred."

"Well, so I do; but I'd like to see whether he is seasoned enough to pop."

"You say, Mr. Smith," said the girl, in a low, thoughtful, this-is-a serious-matter sort of tone, "that you have loved me for five to-night?" "Yes," he replied. "Well, I

If you want a name for a cat call it Pultarch, because it has so many lives. If there is anything more contrary than an

obstinate woman, it is right-handed lock on a left handed door. Where one man "wants but little here be-

there are three in hailing distance who want the earth. "He fell in love with his wife," is the title ev. E. P. Roe's latest works. Of ourse it is fiction.

Rejoice when your Christmas turkey makes Isn't it queer how all the smoke in a stove

vill somehow or other find its way to one lit tle crack, and then come out?

In some parts of New Jersey land is held at 8,000 an acre by the present owners. That's the reason it is held by them.

Irate Student-Don't you ever sweep under always do; I prefer it to a dustpan.

"Have you heard 'Sing to Me Only Once Again?' she said, sweetly. "No, but I shali be delighted," he said with unnecessary fer-

Here rests the husband of a wife who kept the vowsthat wed; She earned his hashes while he lived, and urned his ashes, dead.

It is with narrow-sculed people as it is with arrow-necked bottles-the less they have in them the more noise they make in pouring When Barnum's circus burned the first

barrel of red lemonade for the next tenting There is one thing to be said in favor of the rass band. It never hangs back and blushed and protests incompetency when it is aske

hought of the watchman was to save the

What might be called a lover's lamp is sold by a Boston firm. It is warranted not to burn nore than two hours. Married couples have

no use for it. Ada—Why, one of your cheeks is red as fire and the other pale as a ghost. Eila—Yes. Harry was on one side and I was afraid mam-

ma would see us on the other. A Strange Thing.—Jones—Strange thing, Mirandy; every time you draw a breath somebody dies. Mrs. Jones—Well, I ain't

going to stop breathing on that account. Enjoy slape, is it? How could I, I'd like yez to tell me. The minit I lay down I'm asiape, an' the minit I'm awake I have to git up. Where's the time for enjoin'it come in?

A lady who supported a worthless husband by keeping boarders, had him cremated when death relieved her, and an old boarder to whom she applied for an inscription for the cinerary urn gave her this;

Husband (just starting for out of town)-My dear, here is a \$10 bill. Wife (hastiy)—Oh John, I'm ever so much obliged! Husband—Which I wish you would give to the tailor for my new overcoat. He said he would send the bill to-day.

A Southern Texas Congressman has got ino the papers because at a Washington reception he spread the ice-cream upon the bread of a sandwich. He was excusable, as no ice grows in his "deestrict." Mistress (to applicant)-I suppose you are

a good girl; a religious girl, I mean? Applicant—Oh yes, mum, I allers goes to church, three times durin' the week, an' twicet of a Sunday. Mistress concludes she is too religi-A little gir! in one of the neighboring sub-

uros, who was much disturbed by a thunder-shower, was told by her father that the rain was good for her plants and that it was real-ly a good chance which brought the shower at that particular time. Locking up through her tears, she said: "I'd rather have plain rain."

The childless Duke of Athol encouraged one of his cotters, whose wife had just pre-sented him with twins, by saying: "Weel, Donald, ye ken the Almighty never sends Donaid, ye ken the Almignty never sends bairns without the meat." Donaid responded, doubtfully: "That may be, your Grace, but whiles I think Providence makes a mistak in Nov.20, 1887. Detroit. Chicago, IL. doubtfully: "That may be, your Grace, but whiles I think Providence makes a mistak in thae matters and sends the bairns to ae hoose and the meat to anither."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



THE MOST DISTRESSING FORMS OF SKIN and scalp diseases, with loss of hair, fron ney to old age, are speedily, economical permanently cured by the CUTICULA REME when all other remedies and methods fail CICURA the great SKIN CURE, and CUTICURA one, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepa om it, externally, and Cuticura Resolvi

scrofula.
Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50c.; Soap
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sug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.
send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," Pimples, blackheads, chapped and only skin prevented by Cuticura Soap. Relief in one minute, for all pains and weaknesses, in Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, the only pain-killing plaster. 25c.

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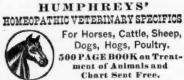


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Allo Case, with Specifics, Manual,

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SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Nervous Debility

WEAKNESS, &c., and all disorders brought on by indiscretions, excesses, overwork of the brain & nervous system, speedily and radically cured by years, and have never dared tell me so until Winchester's Specific Pill to-night?" "Yes," he replied. "Well, I cannot be your wife. A man who has no more courage than that would feign to be asleep while a burglar stole his baby's shoes."

a purely vegetable preparation, the most successful remedy known. Send for circular. Price \$1 per box; Six boxes, 25. by mail. WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, 162 Williams St., New York aul0eow26t

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66	66	American Poultry Yard	2 40
66	56		2 10
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6.6	66		3 90
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66	66	Leisure Hours 2 75	2 40
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66	66	New York Witness	2 15
44	66	New Tork Graphic 9 75	2 90
44	66	ANGW 101K WOULD (WILD II. S. History) 0 05	2 10
66	46	St. Nicholas	3 85
44		Our Little Ones and Nurserv	2 45
16		The Cottage Hearth.	2 00
64		Toronto Mall	2 10
6.6		Toronto Globe	2 10
66		Scientific American 4 05	4 00
		The Rural New Yorker 3 25	2 85

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MORTGAGE SALE -Default having been

office of the Register of Decade 1888.
DETROIT, January 2d, A. D. 1888.
C. S. HARROWER, S. S. BABCOCK, Assignee of Morrorey for Assignee of Morror

31st day of October, 1884, in on page 188, which mortgage writing, bearing date the 18t signed by the said Horatio 6 Harrower, of the City of Ah which assignment was duly the Register of Deeds for the 28th day of May, 1885, in of mortgages on page 165: o

the line of same and the line the land deeded to J. A. & v. ing the land deeded to J. A. & v. Maria A. Dunbar.

Detroit, Mich., November lith, 1887.

MARY E. HARROWER,

Assignee of Mort

AGENTS LOOK and farmers with no experience make \$2.50 an hour during sparetime. J.V. Kenyon, Glens Falia, N. Y., made \$18 one day, \$76.50 one week. So can you. Proofs and estalogue free. J. E. SHEPARD & CO., Cinciunati, Q. sp.ds

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A FARMER IN REPLY TO MR. FORD.

Palo, Ionia County, January 7, 1888. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

M. H. Ford's letter sounds familiar, it fact just like his campaign speech delivered at the Ionia Fair, with the Grand Rapids looking-glass story left out. It ought to be in to make the letter complete and is something like this: The Grand Rapids furniture manufacturers send furniture to England and there have the brass knobs and mirrors put on, and then shipped back to Mexico and so.d at a large profit over what the mirrors of this country could be obtained for, on account of the high tariff on mirrors. But perhaps the reason why this looking glass story was left out, was be cause the Cunard Steamship line, a British line, had bought their looking glass at

Ford saya: "For many years past the average amount annually collected from the people in excess of the needs of the government, has been over one hundred million dollars." "Many" means an indefinite number. My grandmother was many He does not mean old. Polk's administration, for they borrowed one hundred and fifty millions. It could not be under Buchanan, for there was not money enough belonging to the government to pay his salary; neither could it have been during the rebellion, for Stanton went to New York to borrow money and could not get it for fifteen per cent.. and the old patriot said he could make it cheaper than that! It must have commenced with Andrew Jackson, or about twenty two years ago, so there must be about twenty-two hundred millions on hand. And if he does not mean so long a time, he must mean about fourteen years, for the Demo erats have had a majority in Congress about that length of time. Now, he says "I do not believe the tariff on imported wool ever raised the price of wool in this country one penny." There are some peo. ple who do not believe that Christ was ever on earth, but their not believing it does not make it so. Read he what says about wool from 1850 to 1860. Perhaps some of the members of the Association remember the price of sheep in 1854. If you had gone through R plee's barn, in Yates county, N. Y., you would have seen in different pens, thoroughbred sheep ranging in price from 250 to \$300 for a single sheep. In 1859 one do lar would buy your pick.

Yes, wool was high in the panic of "57." The writer was that fall in the State of Illinois, and if wool was worth 50 3-10 cents per pound, it was worth from 18 to 22 cents more than a bushel of wheat. Yes, wool was high; a pound of wool was worth more than a pound of Michigan State bank bills, for I started for home, and out of \$75 did not have enough to pay my fare. Now in 1859, a pound of wool was worth

more than the whole sheep, that is if it was worth 50 3-10 cents per pound, for there are thousands of farmers in this as well as other States who know that the sheep in '58 and '59 were slaughtered for their pelts and tallow, and their carcasses thrown to the hogs. A brother of the writer bought a large number of sheep late in the fall of 1859 which were disposed of as mentioned above, and the price paid was from forty cents to sixty cents per head. This was in Schuyler county, New York. I have been told it was even worse here in Michigan. for they sold as low as thirty cents per

A little further on he says: \$15 for an \$8 nit of clothes, and \$40 for an \$18 sewing machine." Now you see he begins to be-Neve as the President does, that what we save with a tariff on wool we pay back in buying our winter clothes. But he is as far out of the way on sewing machines as he was on mirrors, for the machine can be had of Chbbons Brothers, together with one of the best agricultural papers printed, for \$17, which beats John Bull \$2.50. Now the farmers havn't got so much

wool over their eyes but what they can see this bid for free trade votes.

OM OF MELBOURNE II. FORD'S "COL STITUENTS.

Peterinary Pepartment

'matucted by Prof. Robert Jennings, Veterinary Surgeon. Professional advice through the columns of the Michigan Farmer to all regular subscribers rec. The full name and address will be necessary that we may identify them as subscribers. The symptoms should be accurately described to ensure sorrect treatment. No questions answered profescionally by mail unless accompanied by a fee of ms dollar. Private address, No. 201 First St., Netroit Mich.

Obstructed Respiration in a Horse, Probably Caused by Stricture or Foreign Growth.

MADISON, Jan. 3, 1888.

Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. BEAR SIR: Some three weeks ago I had a horse attacked very suddenly with violent breathing, so much so that he fell down in the harness. He soon got over it without any treatment; three or four days previous to the attack he had taken a slight cold with sore throat, and coughed some. I called our local veterinary. He gave some powders and some liquid medicines to bathe his throat, and the horse, to all appearance, in a few days was as well as ever. Has not een used any since until to-day. I hitched him up and when driven ten rods without being hitched to anything had the same attack of violent breathing again. He soon got over it; and in a short time, to see if again I trotted him out about five rods. Another attack came on more violent than any

previous attack, which lasted him 20 or 30

minutes. At this writing, to all appearances, he is perfectly well. Will you be kind

enough to venture an opinion.

A. A. WARREN. Anguer. - The trouble with your horse is due to obstruction in the air passages, either located in the larynx, trachea, bronchial tubes, lungs, or possibly from morbid action of the heart. This may be in the form of thickening of membrane, stricture, external pressure from foreign growths, as tumors, etc. If from stricture of the trachea, not involving the bronchial tubes. at may, by proper manipulation, be located and removed by means of the knife, with little risk to the life or future usefulness of the animal. We have performed this operation with perfect success upon two horses, both of which did service for years after. If the trouble is in the bronchial tubes, we doubt if any treatment will be of benefit. If your veterinary surgeon will be kind enough to send us his diagnosis, as minutely

to govern us in more fully and satisfactorily advising the proper course to pursue. At examination of the lungs and heart is particularily desired

Warty Excrescences on a Cow's Leg.

MATHERTON, Jan. 3, 1888. sterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I have a high grade Shorthorn heifer that has one of her forelegs completely covered with warts. They seem to be all grown together, and look like one large wart. They do not appear to hurt her. imes they will bleed and have a bad smell I am inclined to think it is hereditary on er dam's side, although her dam has no warts; but this is the third calf I have raised from that cow, and all have had warts upon them. The others have been sold, so upon them. can't say whether the warts ever came of or not. Please state what I can do to relove these warts. RAY SESSIONS.

Answer.-Warty excrescences are not incommon growths on cattle, sometimes becoming identified with the true skin, as in this instance, making removal more difficult to manage. The season of the year too is unfavorable for the treatment of such cases. We will therefore confine our efforts preparatory to our regular course which we will resort to in the spring. Time and patience are necessary in the treatment of these cases. Wash the affected part once a day for a week with a strong solution of table salt and water, then discontinue for a week; renew every other day for a week; continue alternately in this manner. Should the excrescence bleed and become very sore. please report to us and await instructions. Give internally two ounces sulphate magnesia three times a week, until twelve doses have been taken; dissolve each in a little warm water. Keep the animal in the barn, unless the weather is fine.

Ophthalmia in Sheep.

PARMA, Jan. 7, 1888. Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I have one blind sheep in my flock, and derstand that others in the neighborhood are having the same trouble. What shall I

Answer .- If we understand you right, you have one blind sheep in your flock, but, as you have given no symptoms we cannot determine its character. Please send us symptoms to govern us, on receipt of which we will advise you in our next issue.

Endemic Opthalmia in Sheep.

In calling attention of the sheep breeders of Michigan to the appearance of what seemed to be at the time, the approach of Epizootic Ophthalmia, in some form, among flocks of sheep in two adjoining counties, one letter only was published, the reply being an answer to both. One was from Montcalm Co; the other from Clinton Co. Not receivng any reply to our call for reliable information from other sections of the State, we come to the conclusion that the disease is, as we first reported it, Endemic Ophthal-

Commercial.

ETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, January 16, 1888.

FLOUR .- The market holds quiet and steady, with a drop of 10c per bbl. on patent Minnesota brands. No other changes. Quota

tions are as follows:		
Michigan roller process	3 75	634 00
Michigan patents	4 25	© 4 50
Minnesota, bakers	4 15	Q4 25
Minnesota, patents	4 65	@4 75
Rye	3 40	@ 3 50
Minnesota. patents	2 35	@ 3 00

WHRAT .- There are no new features to note in the trade. Values fluctuate within narrow limits from day to day, but not enough to cause any excitement. Values are about the same as a week ago, with futures a little weak at the close. Closing prices were as follows: No. 1 white, 88c; No. 2 red, 873/4c. Futures-No. 2 red, January, 87%c; February, 881/4c; May, 913/20911/2c.

CORN .- Market weak and lower. No. 2 sold at 52c, and No. 3 yellow at 51½c 🦞 bu. OATS .- Slightly lower. No. 2 white sold at Me per bu., and No. 2 mixed at 34%c. SARLEY .- Market higher and firm. No. 2

is selling at \$1 70@1 72 \$ cental, and No. 3 at \$1 60@1 65.

FRED.-By the car-load \$18 w ton is quoted or bran. Middlings quoted at \$18@20 \$ ton. br ng 5 cents readily. CLOVER SEED .- Slightly higher and steady, with moderate inquiry. Prime spot quoted at \$4 171/2, February delivery at \$4 20,

and March at \$4 25. BUTTER .- The market nolds very steady. Good to choice dairy is quoted at 18@19c. and extra selections at 20@21c & D. Creamery s firm at 26@28c W b. Dairy rolls quoted at 17@18c. Choice dairy butter is scarce.

CHEESE .- Market quiet but prices are steady at 12@12%c for Michigan full creams;

Ohio, 101/2@11c; New York, 121/2@13c; skims, 9210c for choice. EGGS.-Fresh command 20@21c W doz.

and cold storage 19c. Limed, dull at 17@18c. The market is steady at the advance. FORRIGN FRUITS.—Lemons, Messinas, ox, \$2 50@4 00; oranges, Floridas, \$ bex \$3 25@4 50; cocoanuts, \$ 100, \$5 00@5 50; bananas, yellow, W bunch, \$2@3. Figs, 11@

grapes, \$5 75@6 00 \$ keg of 55 bs. BEESWAX.—Steady at 25@30c # D., as to quality. Supply fair.

HONEY .- Market steady, now quoted at HONEY.—Market steady, 120/121/2 for ex-17@18c for choice comb and 11@121/2 for ex-tracted. \$5.30. JB Rowe sold John Robinson 100 av 79 lbs at \$3.35. We see sold Burt Spencer 97. part lambs.

lots for city picked mediums. From store prices are \$2 30@2 35 \$ bu. Unpicked steady at \$1 25@\$1 80 \$ bu. Inquiry reported better, specially from western points. DRIED APPLES .- Market quiet at 5@5%c

for common, and 9@10c for evaporated. De-SALT .- Michigan, 80c per bbl. in car lots: astern, 75c; dairy, \$2 10 per bbl.; Ashton

uarter sacks, 72c. BALED HAY AND STRAW .- Timothy in car lots is quoted as follows, \$\pi\$ ton: Prime No. 1, \$11 50; do. No. 2, \$10 50; do. No. 3, \$94 9 50; mixed, \$7@8; clover, \$7@8. Straw, \$5 50. These prices are from first hands. From

store prices are about \$1 \$ ton higher. POTATOES .- Quoted at 80@90c for store lots, and 75@80c on track. Market firm. ONIONS.—In fair demand at \$2 25@2 50 \$

bbl. By the bushel prices are 75@85c. POP CORN.-Quoted at 2@3c # b. HIDES .- Green city, 5%0 \$ b., country 8c; cured, 7@7%c; green calf, 6@6%c; salted do, 61/2071/20; sheep-skins, 500@\$1 25 each;

bulls, stag and grubby hides 1/4 off. APPLES .- Market quiet. Prices steady a \$2.22 25 per bbl., with choice at \$2 50. CRANBERRIES .- Michigan quoted at \$2 50 @2 75 % bu., and eastern at \$3 25@3 75. By attendance of buyers, and the market ruled sold at \$5 40. The feeling for good to choice as possible, we will have much better points the barrel Cape Cod are quoted at \$9@10.

SWEET POIATOES .- Firm at \$4 75@5 00 last week. The Larget closed firm with all bbl. for kiln-dried Jerseys.

POULTRY .- Dressed quoted as follows: Chickens, \$ 10., 10@11c; turkeys, 9@10c; ducks, 11@12c; geese, 10@11c. The market is well supplied but holds steady. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR .- Quiet; quoted

at \$2 50@2 75 for State and \$3 00 % cwt. for astern brands. CIDER.-Common, 8@9c, and clarified, 11 @12c W gal.

DRESSED HOGS .- Receipts by rail are increasing. Quotations were as follows: \$6 ewt. for coarse and \$6 40@6 65 for good to est selections.

HOPS .- Per tb .: State, 14@18c; New York 18@20c; Washington Territory, 15@18c; Bavarian, 24@28c; Bohemian, 26@30c. ■ TIMOTHY SEED.-Quoted at \$2 50@2 55 P

PROVISIONS .- Barreled pork is again higher, as are smoked hams; lard has declined a fraction. Market rules quiet. Quo-

	tations here are as follows:		
	Mess, new	15 50 @15	75
ı	Family		
1	Short clear		00
1	Lard in tierces, W D	73400	8
4	Lard in kegs, W D	8 @	84
1	Hams, 19 10	11 @	11%
١	Shoulders, 1 b		73
1	Choice bacon, P D	11 @	114
1	Extra mess beef, per bbl		25
	Tallow, % b	3140	4
	HAY.—The following is a	record of	the
	sales at the Michigan Avenue	scales for	the
ш	1		

id \$8. Tuesday—45 loads: Thirteen at \$10; eight \$11; five at \$9; four at \$12 and \$11 50; three at 2 50; two at \$13, \$10 50 and 8; one at \$14 and

Wednesday—35 loads: Seven at \$11 and \$10; six at \$12; five at \$10.50 and \$9; two at \$12.50; one at \$14, \$11.50 and \$8.

Thursday—48 loads: Sixteen at \$10; eight at \$10.50; six at \$11; five at \$12.50 and \$8.

Fridsy—8 loads: Four at \$12.50 and \$8.

Fridsy—8 loads: Four at \$12; two at \$11.50; one at \$13 and \$8.

Saturday—14 loads: Five at \$11; two at \$13, \$11.50 and \$10.50; one at \$10.50; one at

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

At the Michigan Central Yards. Saturday, Jan. 14, 1888.

The offerings of cattle at these yards rum bered 402 head, against 464 last week. The quality of the cattle was rather poor, but the emand was fairly active and the receipts were closed out at about last week's prices

The following were the closing			
QUOTATIONS:			
Extra graded steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,450 lbs.	84	25734	50
Choice steers, fine, fat and well formed, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	3	75@4	25
950 to 1,100 lbs	3	50@4	25
cows, heifers and light steers Coarse mixed butchers' stock—Light	3	25@3	50
thin cows, heifers, stags and bulls		40702	
Stockers	- 22	50.742	75

C Roe sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 12 head of good butchers' stock av 997 lbs at \$3 25 and a buil weighing 1,530 lbs at \$2. Adgate sold Sullivan & F 2 fair oxen av 1.635 ibs at \$3 25 and 2 buils av 1.370 lbs at

McQuillan sold John Robinson a mixed lo of 5 head of thin butchers' stock av 844 lbs at C Roe sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 16 head of fair butchers' stock av 827 lbs at \$2 90 and a bull weighing 1,020 lbs at \$2 25. J B Rowe sold John Robinson a mixed lo

Brown & Spencer sold Caplis a mixed jot of head of fair butchers' stock av 780 ibs at Stevens sold Reagan a mixed lot of 4 head

7 head of fair butchers' stock av 833 lbs

of thin butchers' stock av 540 lbs at \$2 45.

Brooka sold Caplis a mixed lot of 5 head of fair butchers' stock av 910 lbs at \$2 90.

Adgate sold Reagan a mixed lot of 7 head thin butchers' stock av 767 lbs at \$2 50. J B Rowe sold John Robinson a mixed lo

McQuillan sold Brown & Spencer 4 stockers av 725 lbs at \$2 55 and one weigning 560 lbs Adgate sold Caplis 2 good cows av 1,020 lbs t \$3 and 2 fair ones av 996 lbs at \$2 50.

of 12 nead of good butchers' stock av 1,000 Jedele sold Capli: a mixed lot of 6 head of good butchers' stock av 903 lbs at \$3 30 and 2 good cows av 985 lbs at \$3.

Newman sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 24 head of fair butchers' stock av 703 lbs a \$2.80; 4 good ones av 1,057 lbs at \$3.30 and a buil weighing 950 lbs at \$2.25. Bement sold Sullivan & F a mixed lot of 18 head of fair butchers' stock av 825 lbs at Watson sold Sullivan & F a mixed lot of 5

ad of thin butchers' stock av 838 lbs at SHEEP.

The offerings of sheep numbered 2,314, head

ageinst 3,249 last week. Shippers were on hand early and soon cleared the yards, paying fully 25 cents per hundred more for the receipts than they did last week. The sheep coming forward just now are mostly mixed lots, and good 90 to 100 lb wethers would Stephens sold Fitzpatrick 25 av 78 lbs at

Whittaker sold Judson 67 av 91 lbs at \$4 50 and 15 lambs to Fitzpatrick av 50 lbs at \$4 75.

Camp sold Burt Spencer 102 av 78 lbs at

Brown & Spencer sold Judson 112, part ambs, av 75 ibs at \$4 50, less \$5 on the lot, and 20 to John Robinson av 66 lbs at \$3. McColl sold Judson 60 av 76 ibs at \$4 and 50 ambs av 68 lbs at \$5 40.

Kalembaugh sold Hauser 53 av 72 lbs at \$3. Starkweather sold Burt Spencer 31 lambs v 72 lbs at \$5 75. Merritt sold Burt Spencer 98 av 81 lbs at \$4.

Newman sold Fitzpatrick 54 av 84 lbs at McCo i sold Judson 105, part lambs, av 73 ibs at \$4 25. Hauser sold Monahan 95 av 77 lbs at \$3 50.

Johnston sold Burt Spencer 108 lambs av 73 lbs at \$5 75. Kalembaugh sold Burt Spencer 76 lambs av 6 lbs at \$5 65. Jedele sold Burt Spencer 13 av 108 lbs at

12c for layers, 14@16c for fancy; Malaga \$5 and 14 culis to Fitzpatrick av 80 lbs at Haywood sold Burt Spencer 65 lambs av 63

C Roe sold Burt Spencer 120 av 81 lbs at McColl sold Thompson 72 lambs av 66 lbs at

Watson sold Burt Spencer 97, part lambs, av 68 ibs at \$4 25. C Roe sold Burt Spencer 108 av 95 lbs a McCall sold Burt Spencer 118 av 97 lbs at HOGS.

The off rings of hogs numbered 503 head, against 1,050 last week. The demand for hogs was slow, and prices were 10@15 cents lower than a week ago.

C Roe so d J B Rowe 59 av 174 lb at \$5 20. Jedele sold Monahan 11 av 210 ibs at \$5 10. Whittaker sold Monahan 12 av 183 lbs at \$5. Haywood sold J B Rowe 45 av 163 los at McQuillan sold J B Rowe 13 av 193 av lbs at

Hauser sold Clark 39 av 228 lbs at \$5 25. tarkweather sold Clark 47 av 174 lbs at McColl sold Clark 11 av 163 lbs at \$5 25.

Allen sold J B Rowe 73 av 182 lbs at \$5 35. Stephens sold Clark 34 av 121 lbs at \$5. Newman sold J B Rowe 39 av 106 is at \$5. C Roe sold Monahan 44 av 132 lbs at \$5.

King's Yards.

Saturday, Jan. 14, 1888.

CATTLE.

Beardslee sold Clerksey 4 good heifers av 702 lbs at \$3 75 and 2 to Kraft av 703 lbs at Lewis sold Wreford & Beck 3 choice cows

av 1,340 lbs at \$3.50 and 4 good steers to denter av 990 lbs at \$4.

Adams sold Genther a good steer weighing 1,120 lbs at \$4, and a mixed lot of 4 head of air butchers' stock av 675 ibs at \$2 85.
Suliven & F soid Keliy 5 mixed westerns ty 714 ibs at \$2 80.
Kalaher sold Marshick a mixed lot of 5 head fair butchers' stock av 846 lbs at \$3.

Harris sold Caplis a mixed lot of 16 head of nin butchers' stock av 772 lbs at \$2 45. Standlick sold Loosemore a mixed lot of ead of thin butchers' stock av 832 lbs at

Craver sold Sullivan & F a mixed lot of 25 ad of fair butchers' stock av 754 lbs at av 1,020 lbs at \$3 25 and 24 to Mason av 963 lbs 6 4 ddings sold Phillips & Wreford a mixed at \$2 80.

lot of 20 head of fair butchers' stock av 856 lbs at \$3 10. Beihimer sold Brooka 4 feeders av 905 lbs at \$3; 6 stockers av 613 lbs at \$2, and a buil weighing 1,380 lbs at \$3.

Wreford & Beck sold Kelly 20 mixed westerns av 661 lbs at \$2.75; 24 to Phillips & Wreford av 910 lbs at \$3.15, and 20 to Cross av

929 lbs at \$2 70. Lewis sold J Wreford 4 fair helfers av 837 lbs at \$3 35.

Harris sold Caplis a mixed lot of 18 head of fair butchers' stock av 800 lbs at \$3 10. Kalaher sold Wreford & Beck 4 fair butch-

ers' steers av 992 l'8 at \$3 65 and a mixed lot of 10 head of fair butchers' stock to Kammon av 776 lbs at \$2 90. Mow sold Bussell a mixed lot of 4 head of fair butchers' stock av 760 lbs at \$2 85. Page sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 12 head of coarse butchers' stock av 884 lbs at \$2 25. Estep sold Phillips & Wreford a mixed lot of 6 head of fair butchers' stock av 1,006 lbs at \$3.

Lewis sold Stonehouse a mixed lot of 18 nead of fair butchers' stock av 846 lbs at \$2 90. Morris sold Kamman a mixed lot of 4 head of thin butchers' stock av 862 lbs at \$2 75. cood buichers' stock av 870 lbs at \$325. Beardslee sold Stonehause a mixed l Robb sold Bussell a mixed lot of 14 head of

15 cents. On Saturday there were about 11,-000 sheep on sale. The heavy supp y and a rather light demand sent prices down 10@15 ceats. Medium to good sheep sold at \$4 25@ 4.75; chick to the \$4.066 fee. Plotts sold Wreford & Beck 3 fair butchers' ers av 986 lbs at \$3 50. McHugh sold Kammon a mixed lot of 11 head of fair butchers' stock av 843 bs at \$3. Buel sold Murphy a mixed lot of 10 head of fair butchers' stock av 754 lbs at \$2 80. McMuijen sold Stucker a mixed jot of

ead of thin butchers' stock av 836 lbs at Evans sold Sullivan & F 7 stockers av 76 lbs at \$2 75; 2 fair steers av 1,175 lbs at \$3 50 and a mixed lot of 6 head of thin butchers Stock to Reagan av 83 i lbs at \$2 5).

Capwell sold Capits a mixed lot of 4 head of thin butchers stock av 855 lbs at \$2 50.

14,040. The demand was active and p @10 higher. Good to choice Yorkers Sullivan & F sold McGee 17 mixed western v 988 lbs at \$2 80. \$4 45@5 56; selected medium weights, \$5 75@5 85; good to choice heavy, \$5 90@6. Lovewell sold Brooka 4 fair butchers' steer av 1,065 lbs at \$3 75. Belhimer sold Marx a mixed lot of 9 head of good butchers' stock av 790 lbs at \$3 25. McHugh sold Brooka 5 feeders av 916 lbs

ach sold Sullivan & Fa mixed lot of 1: head of fair butchers' stock av 818 lbs at \$3, and 8 to Bussell &v 770 lbs at the same price. Patrick sold H Roe a mixed lot of 6 head of thin butchers' stock av 736 lbs at \$2.75 and 8 to Loosemore av 657 lbs at \$2.50. Harger sold Sullivan & F 9 feeders av 1,000 steady. Eastern shippers bought medium to choice 1.640 to 1.522 1) steers at \$3 60@5.

bs at \$3 20 and a mixed lot of 23 head of fair utchers' stock to Loosemore av 866 lbs at \$3 10. Proper sold Stucker a mixed lot of 7 head of oarse butchers stock av 990 lbs at \$2 25. D Sullivan sold McGee a mixed lot of 11

ead of thin butchers stock av 920 lbs at McFarian sold Sullivan & F a mixed lot of \$2.85. Church sold Brooka 3 feeders av 1,076 lbs at \$3 and 5 stockers av 152 lbs at \$2.50. Glesson sold H Roe a mixed lot of 11 head of fair butchers' stock av 825 lbs at \$3 and 2 bulls av 1,255 lbs at \$2.

Loveweil sold Stucker 4 good heifers av 760 lbs at \$3 80. Refus Caplis a mixed lot of 13 head of thir butchers' stock av 1,068 lbs at \$2 50.

The offerings of sheep numbered 3,340 head. The demand for sheep was very active, shippers taking all that were suitable for the astern trade and paying an advance of 15@ 25 cents over last week's prices for them. Bresnahan sold Baxter 18 av 65 lbs at \$3 25.

White sold Andrews 18, part lambs, av 71 at the following quotations: Knott sold Burt Spencer 157 av 85 lbs at Kalaher sold Fitzpatrick 53 av 83 lbs at \$4.

McMulien sold Fitzpatrick 61, part lambs,

av 70 the at \$4 25 Bell sold Burt Spencer 70 lambs, av 78 lbs Common to good shipping, 1,060 to Morris sold Burt Spencer 58, part lambs, av 80 lbs at \$4 40.

Vanbuskirk sold Burt Spencer 78, part ambs, av 78 lbs at \$4 50.

Lovewell sold Wreford & Beck 130, part lambs, av 83 lbs at \$4 75. Standlick sold Burt Spencer 140 av 87 lbs at

Capwell sold Burt Spencer 106, part lambs, av 83 lbs at \$4 50.

Jacobs sold Burt Spencer 113, part lambs, av 76 lbs at \$4 35.

Piotts sold Clark 94 av 86 lbs at \$4, and 144 Fitzpatrick av 62 lbs at \$3 15. Saturday. Poor to prime light sold at \$4.70 @5.45; inferior mixed to choice heavy, \$5.15@ 5.85; skips and culls, \$3.15@4.65. Prices for Adams sold Burt Spencer 143 av 80 lbs at \$4 25 and 124 av 66 1bs at \$3 50. Knott sold Burt Spencer 167 av 93 lbs at Dennis sold Morey 25 av 96 lbs at \$4 50.

Astley sold Church 93, part lambs, av 73 lbs Hodges sold Thompson 189, part lambs, av the fresh receipts numbered 14,000. The d 75 lbs at \$4.30.

Newton sold Thompson 108 av 90 lbs at \$5.

Harger sold Church 30, partiambs, av 72 lbs

Robb sold Burt Spencer 82 av 82 lbs at Beach sold Thompson 138 av 85 lbs at Chicago since May 1 (the beginning of the Church sold Thompson 180, part lambs, av trade year) compare as follows: 72 lbs at \$4 75.

Lewis sold Burt Spencer 88 av 77 lbs Gleason sold Fitzpatri k 103 av 74 lbs at \$3 70 and La lambs to l'hompson av 56 lbs at \$5 Hosley sold Thompson 159 av 86 lbs at \$4 50

The offerings of hogs numbered 592 head. Hogs were in good demand, and the light re ceipts were closed out to the local trade at strong last week's prices.

Church sold Hauss 7) av 169 lbs at \$5 45. Holmes sold Huyser 26 av 168 lbs at \$5 50 McHugh sold Huyser 31 av 181 lbs at \$5 50 Dennis sold Clark 31 av 177 lbs at \$5 40. Lovewells la Raus 24 av 171 los at \$5 30. Morris soid Raus (16 av 174 lbs at 5) 4). E tep sold Church 34 av 173 lbs at \$5 45. Hostier sold Clark 20 av 179 lbs at \$5 35. Powers sold Raus 20 av 157 lbs at \$6 35. Beach sold Rauss 53 av 156 lbs at \$5 50. Refus sold Clark 17 av 263 lbs at \$5 50.

Pat ick sold Raus; 26 av 145 los at \$5 35.

Buttalo. CATTLE.-Receipts, 10,591 against 10,999 he previous week. The market opened up nn Monday with 230 car loads on sale. For fair to good medium cattle the market was irregular, and 5@10 cents lower than the previous Monday. The demand was reasonably active, although Boston and New York buyers took only a moderate number. Extra 1,500 to 1,600 lb steers brought \$5 25@5 60; choice to extra 1,400 to 1.500 lb do, \$5@5 25 good 1,300 to 1,400 lb do, \$4 50@4 85, good 1.200 to 1.300 lb d), \$1 25 @1 61; good 1,100 to 1,200 lb do, \$4@4 25, and fair to good 1,000 to 1,1:0 lb do, \$3 50@4 15; inferior to fair cows and beifers, \$2 50@3, with sales of a few good to really choice at \$3 5 @4; fat bulls were in good cemand, the sausage kind selling at \$260@3. if goo! and f t \$3 50@4; e immon to fair oxen. \$3 25@4, with sales of really good at \$4 25; stockers and feeders were in rather better demand, but prices were considered no higher; offerings moderate and about all sold at \$2 75@3 25. The market was strong The market opened up at these yards with on Tuesday with a light supply. On Wednes 788 head of cattle on sale. There was a good day there were 9 loads on sale. One load active, with prices fully as high as those of cattle was steady. On Saturday for good

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

sattle the market was strong, to a shade

QUOTATIONS:

higher, closing at the following

Extra Beeves-Graded steers, weigh-

Michigan feeders, fair to choice... Fat bulls, fair to extra....

SHEEP.-Receipts 40,600 against 37,400, the

previous week. There were 12,000 sheep on sale Monday. There was a fairly active demand at about Sainrday's prices. Com-

non to fair sheep sold at \$3 50@4; good to

choice, \$4 35@4 75; extra. \$5; lambs, fair to choice, \$5 50@6 40. Prices were steady on Tuesday with 10 loads on sale. On Wednes-day the offerings numbered about 12,000.

The demand was active at an advance of 100

75; choice to extra, \$4 90@5 50; ordinary t

irm on Tuesday, and a shade stronger

Wednesday and in some cases 10 cents higher. On Saturday the receipts of hogs numbered 14,040. The demand was active and prices 5

Chicago.

CATTLE.-Receipts 57,934 against 42,889 last

week. Shipments 19,552. The cattle market

opened up on Monday with 13,001 head on

sale. The demand was fairly active, and for

all except the common grades prices were

principally at \$4@4 70. No prime steers

price reported. That figure was was paid by

a dressed-beef man for 53 head of 1,494 lb

choice 920 to 1,494 lb cattle at \$2.65.25 10.

largely at \$375@450. Quite a good many

\$3 85@425. Native butchers' stock met with

a good demand at former prices. Stockers

and feeders sold more freely and prices were

unchanged. Six car loads of Texas bulls, av

878@996 lbs sold at \$1 50 and 102 head of 904

Choice to fancy shipping, 1,350 to

Fair to choice shipping, 1,200 to 1,400

Poor and medium steers, 900 to 1,100

Fancy native cows and heifers.....

week. Shipments 39,144. The offerogs on Monday numbered 21,474.

Hogs.-Receipts 123,710 against 133,092 last

mand for hogs was active, and for choice

heavy prices were 5@10 cents higher than on

heavy hogs were 5 cents higher on Tuesday, but on Wednesday there was a general de-

cline of 10215 cents. The receipts were

la ge on Thursday and the market went off 10 cents, but on Friday it tteadied up and

closed with a better feeling. On Saturday

mand was slow and prices somewhat lower

THE receipts and exports of cheese at

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Absolutely Pure.

J. A. MANN, Kalamazoo, Mich.

LIVE STOCK & REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER

Sales made in any parts of United States or Canada. Terms reasonable, and made known on application.

Receipts, Exports

5 15@5 75; skips and cnlls, \$3 25@4 80.

ame time last year

Fair to choice cows.

handy" 1,050 to 1,150 lb steers sold at

were received and \$5 10 was the highest

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVENTISEMENTS



ACME WHITE LEAD & COLOR WORKS DETROIT. Dry Color Makers, Paint and Varnish Manufacturers.

CUT THIS ADVERTISEMENT OUT AND TAKE IT TO YOUR DEALER, IT WILL SECURE YOU A PRIZE.

formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,400 lbs. 4 50@4 85 Good beeves—Well-fattened steers weighing 1,300 to 1,350. 4 35@4 60 Medium Grades—Steers in fine flesh, weighing 1,000 to 1,300 lbs, of fair to good quality. 4 00@4 25 Butchers'—Steers «veraging 1000 to 1,100 lbs, of fair to good quality. 3 50@3 15 Butchers' Stock—Inferior to common steers and helfers, for city slaughter, weighing 900 to 1,000 lbs. 8 00@3 70 Michigan stock cattle, common to choice. 2 50@2 70 000 1000 lbs. Ship your Poultry, Dressed Hogs, Butter, Eggs, &c E. B. GAWLEY & CO., Commission Merchants, No. 74 West Woodbridge Street, Detroit, Michigan

Prompt returns made when goods are sold. Send for printed market reports. Stencil plates turnished free. Poultry for this market must be drawn, with head and crop removed. Reference: A. Ives & Sons, Bankers, Detroit. ESTABLISHED 1879. Largest and Best Crop Onion Seed.

the fall, please with before February 1st.

I will sell all kinds of Vegetable Seeds and take pay in produce at highest Detroit market price is offer not good later than March 1st.

GEORGE W. HILL, Office and Salesroom 115 Randolph Street, Warehouse 58 and 60 East Congress Street,

Detroit. Michigan.

4 75; enoice to extra, 51 2005 50; ordinary to concice iambs, \$4 7566 40.

Hogs.—Receipts 94,970, against 56,628 the previous week. The offerings of hogs on Monday n5mbered 18.000. The demand was moderate at a decline of 5 cents from Satur-SAVAGE & FARNUM day. Pigs sold at \$5@5 15; good to choice Yorkers, \$5 40@5 50; fair do, \$5 25@5 35; good to choice selected medium weights, \$5 60@ 5 70; extra heavy, \$5 80@5 85. Prices were ISLAND HOME STOCK FARM, Grosse Isle, Wayne Co., Mich.



steers. Dressed-beef men bought poor to

SAVAGE & FARNUM,

Percheron Horses, Detroit. Mich.

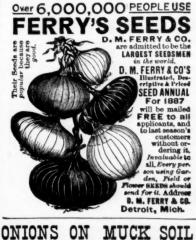


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e above

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It will Cure in Horses: Colic, Cramp, Indigestion, Diarrheas, Dysentery and Disordered Kidneys or Bladder.

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for sheep. A single dose in Colic with en given it time usually has the desired effect. It will no spoil by age. PRICE, \$1 00 PER BOTTLE.

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SIXTY-THIRD QUARTERLY REPORT

The Wayne County Savings Bank Of Detroit, Michigan, at the close of business on

LIABILITIES.

\$ 150,000 00

Capital paid in 8,942,559 38 810,815 79 Undivided profits. \$4,408,375 18 RESOURCES. Cash on hand and on deposit in other banks, subject to payment on demand.

Loans on unincumbered real estate
Loans, secured by collaterals.

Invested in United States, Michigan
school district and other bonds*. 987,986 06 1,018,061 09 1,359,097 44 908 56 110,000 00 6,625 12 ctions in transit anking house and lot Furniture, safes and fixtures. \$4,403,875 12

Due and accrued interest on loans and investments... \$61,000 00 I do solemnly swear that the above statement

*Market value, \$1,420,000 00

s true to the best of my knowledge and being true to the best of my knowledge and being true to the best of my knowledge and being true to the best of my knowledge and being true to the best of my knowledge and being true to the best of my knowledge and being true to the best of my knowledge and being true to the best of my knowledge and being true to the best of my knowledge and being true to the best of my knowledge and being true to the best of my knowledge and being true to the best of my knowledge and being true to the best of my knowledge and being true to the best of my knowledge and being true to the best of my knowledge and being true to the best of my knowledge and being true to the best of my knowledge and being true to the best of my knowledge and being true to the best of th Sworn and subscribed to before me this third day of January, 1888.
9-3t C. F. COLLINS, Notary Public. N. B.—Money to loan on Real Estate security.

On first-class collaterals, and invest in all 6003

Aunicipal Bonds.

S. D. ELWOOD, On first-class collat Municipal Bonds.

Shropshire Sheep

125 head rams and ewes, imported and American bred, direct from the renowned flocks of Wm. Fowler, Richard Thomas, J. E. Farmer, T. & S. Bradburne R. Jones, T. Dicken, Jos. Pulley, M. P. Henry, Lovatt Minton Everall, Byrd, Bromley and others. Oldest established flock in Michigan and first on record. Stock for sale.

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